VOLUME XXXIX.

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FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of E. M. Hulse & Co. has this day been dis-saved by mutual consent, C. A. Kernochan retiring therefrom. E. M. Hulse will continue the business, collect all bills, and discharge all obligations of said frm.

E. M. HULSE,
May 1, 1878.

C. A. KERNOCHAN,

DISSOLUTION.

We the undersigned, have this day by mutual conset disolved the partnership heretofore known a regular Lossin, and Mr. Adolph Stein will continue to the continue of the continue of the continue of the continue to the continue of the

DISSOLUTION.

On set efter May 1, the firm of Wash a Tennison will liseive partnership. The undersigned will carry on the summer at 1228 Indiana-av.. where his friends are slidted to call. All orders promptly attended to:

DISSOLUTION.

Above firm will continue under style of BASSE & O. All claims in favor of or against the old firm will settled by BASSE & CO.

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PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
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chas. W. Hamilton, orgo, May 1, 1878. N. K. SHRIBLEY.

ne copartnership heretofore existing under as of Hamilton & Sheibley, is this day diss

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OREHOUSE & CO. MAKE THEIR T OPENING SALE S DAY, at 9 1-2 o'clock, s. 85 & 87 Randelph-st.,

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4 & 86 Randolph-st., a General Auction and Commission busi-a new ready to receive consignments. OPENING SALE rday, May 4, at 9:30 a. m.

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kgs CROCKERY GLASSWARE, G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer. ORGANS.

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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CLAY CITY, Ill., May 1. -We shall have an

abundant crop of fruit of all kinds. The winter wheat is heading, and its prospects were never

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

PLAINVIEW, Minn., May 1.—The late heavy rains washed the fields some, but not so badly as was

supposed. Very little corn planted yet. The old

KANSAS.

Special Dispaiches to The Tribune.

ELLINWOOD, Kan., May 1.—Most all are done planting corn. The weather has been very dry for

planting corn. The weather has been very dry for the last few weeks until Sunday, and we have had steady rains since. Fall wheat still looks luxuriant, and is heading out. Think the wheat has stopped growing, the ground was so dry.

GHBARD, Kan., May 1.—The corn is planted. The winter wheat is good. Oats looking fine. Peaches all right.

GARNETT, Kan., May 1.—Some corn planted, but not up vet. The winter wheat heading out, with prospect of a very early harvest.

Highland, Kan., May 1.—Farmer busy planting corn, with one-third of the crop in. Barley, spring wheat, and eats all looking splendid. Winter wheat never looked better.

JUNCTION CITT, Kan., May 1.—The corn is up and looks a good color. Plenty of rain. Winter wheat is heading. Prospects good for an early harvest. Corn snd wheat are moving lively.

Special Dispaiches to The Tribune.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 1.—Early-plowed fields were cloddy, but frequent rains have put the land in fair condition for planting. Three-fourths of the corn is planted, but is not coming

fourths of the corn is planted, but is not coming well; nights cold, and corn too yellow. Winter wheat not looking as well as early indications. Heading out short and uneven. The wheat does not look nealthy except on clover-sod.

Simensyville, Mo., May 1.—The corn is planted and has come up well. First-rate prospects. The winter wheat looks as fine as I ever saw it. Not a dy or anything to hurt it. Begun to head, and bids fair for an early harvest.

Neosulo, Mo., May 1.—Nearly all the corn is planted and up well. Winter wheat is heading out, and we expect the earliest and largest harvest ever known.

Special Dispatch to The fribune.

RIVERSIDE, Dak., May 1.—The farmers of Dakots feel more encouraged this opting than for several years. We think the day for grasshoppers is passed, and that we shall be free from them. Our spring wheat looks very promising. Oats and barley are up. On the 27th ult. water in the horse-troughs was frozen over.

оню.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

Dwellings. Household Furniture, Buildings,

INSURANCE.

Merchandise. Grain, and Provisions. CALL ON

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MINERAL WATERS. NATURAL

The Queen of Table Waters.

HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. DR. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, London "The exquisite Applicaris: A Delicious Bever PROF. J. A. WANKLYN, St. George's Hosp.,
"Highly Effervescent, Wholesome, and absolutely pure; superior to all others."
DR. R. 67DEN DOREMUES. "Absolutely pure
and wholesome; superior to all for daily use; free
from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially serated waters." DR. PETER HOOD, President of the Herts, Medical Society, etc. "Superior to Vichy and Vals."

Vals.

PETER SQUIRE, F. L. S., Chemist to the Queen. 10th Edition of "Companion to the British Pharmacopels." Exhibitating; Good for Sickness, Dyspessia, and Loss of Appetite.

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The Gay Capital Arrayed in an Unwonted Garb of Splendor.

Review of the Grand Work by President MacMahon and the Visiting Princes.

Speeches by the Chief Executive and Several of His Ministers.

Few of the Departments in a Complete State of Preparation at Present.

American Art and Artists Represented by One Hun-

Paris, May 1 .- The ceremony of the opening of the International Exhibition took place to-day with great pomp and success. At 9 a. m. t was rainy, and it was feared that the cerenony would be greatly interfered with, but at 9:55 the rain ceased, and prospects that the day would be fine began to appear. At 11:30 the louds had broken, the sun was shining brillianty, and the temperature was rather warm. The ceremony of opening the Exhibition began at 2:30 in the afternoon, at which time it was showery, but at 3 o'clock the sun was shin brightly again. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic, in spite of alternations of rain throughout the proceedings. Cries were every-where heard of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la

AMONG THOSE PRESENT vere the Prince of Wales, Don Francis d'Assises, father of the King of Spain, Duc d'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of mark, Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and Prince Henry

Marshal MacMahon arrived in the State carriage escorted by his military household, the troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysee. A procession was then formed which marched from the Grand Arcade to a platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here Trisserene de Bort, Minister of Commerce, welcomed the Marshal in a short speech. The Marshal then

DECLARED THE EXHIBITION OPENED One hundred and one guns from the Invalides, Mont Valerien, and an island in the Seine followed the announcement. At the same time two military bands struck up, all the fountains played, and the soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs hoisted the flags of all nations on the roofs of the two palaces and annexes. The Marshal then reascended the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming behind him, and, pleting the round of the building crossed over the river to the Champ de Mars. The troops were drawn up on and near the bridge. The terrace of the Champ de Mars Palace was occupied by Senators, Deputies, Council of State, Magistrates, Academicians, nilitary staff, and French Commissioners. Entering by the central door the procession went through the grand vestibule,

DECORATED WITH CROWN JEWELS. Sevres porcelain, Gobelin tapestry, and the Prince of Wales' Indian collection. It then passed through all the sections, the Commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and next inspected the military school, where

lastly traversed the machinery annexes. The escorts of honor were sent at 1 o'clock to the hotels of the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prince of Wales, Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Amadeus, Prince Henry of Holland, Prince of Orange, and Don Francis d'Assises to conduct them to the Exhibition Building. On arriving at the Trocadero, President MacMahon presented to their Royal Highnesses all the Ministers, the officials connected with the Exhibition, and sev-

eral other distinguished persons.
On the procession being formed, the Prince of Orange, Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Amadeus ranged themselves on the right of Marshal MacMahon, while the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Horse Guards, and Prince Henry of Holland walked on the left of the President. THE SPECTACLE

at the ceremony was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed. Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, witnessed the ceremony from the gallery occupied by Mme. MacMahon. The scene after the official declaration of the

opening was imposing in the extreme. From the neights of the Trocadero the thousands of ruests assembled could see crowds on the sur ounding streets, the banks of the Seine, and at Passy, both on the right and left. In front lay the immense area crowded with the Exposition buildings gayly decorated with the flags of different nations. A grand cascade and rows of statues illustrating the countries participating. Long lines of equipages filled nterspersed with detachments of mounted guards of Paris, magnificent escorts of visiting Princes, and the military household of President MacMahon.

of the palace on the Champs de Mars was richly ornamented with national emblems, and in every assignable space the thousands of spectators were held in place by lines of infantry.

The military display was less imposing than originally intended, as the Minister of Agriculthad decided, on the advice of the engineers that the recently constructed avenues near the Exhibition would suffer by the passage of cavalry and artillery.

The Sixth Battalian of Chasseurs did the

honors of the Trocadero, saluting each section of the cortege on its arrival. As the President's procession, including the Princes, Diplomats, and other distinguished guests, reached the front of the Palace of the Champ de Mars, the scene was extremely picturesque. State bodies in grand uniforn, councillors and magis-trates in their robes, and the different bodies of the Institute and Legion of Honor, stood in strong contrast with Senators, deputies, clergy, and minor officials in their civil costumes. These, with the deputation from the army in full unitorm, fell in with the President's cortege and moved through the East Indian Hall into the grand central nave of the palace,

the various foreign sections and exchanging salutes with each Commissioner who stood in front of their respective sections.

The procession then passed into the art galleries, thence to the French section, which occupies one entire side of the palace.

After the usual courtesies, the President and

The workmen had made extraordinary efforts during the past three days in the preparation of the various sections. The English, American, and Belgian had been especially pushed, and present a creditable appearance. The American, though unfinished, compares favorably with the others. The Department of Manufactures shows the least progress. The Agricultural and Alamentary Departments will be better the effect of present the experience. better than at any previous foreign exposition.

The Machinery Department is VERY RICH IN LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY of the light class already. Though incomplete, it compares favorably with the English, while occupying only one-sixth of the space allotted the British exhibit. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibit at Philadelphia, but superior to any other at this Exhibition. Agricultural, sewing, and weighing machines make a fine display. The textiles are not yet arranged, but promise very well. The drugs, chemicals, publishers exhibits, chromos, and cutlery are superior to the competing exhibits in other sections.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The ball is too small, but it is beautifully arranged, and contains 100 paintings and a few water-colors. American artists residing abroad represented here include Bacon, Bridgman, Dana, Dubois, Ward, Bunce, Maynard, Lippincott, and Mayall. Places of honor are occupied by Bridgman and Dana. Rome is represented by Benson and Vedder, and Dusseldorf by Shode. Munich is not rep-

M. DE BORT, Minister of Finance, made a speech, saying the idea of holding an Exhibition suggested itself the day after the definitive concentration of the Republic. The Republican Government thus gave the stamp to the tendencies and aims which it wished to assign to its efforts, and testifled its faith in the stability and fecundity of the institutions it had founded, and its confidence in the sympathies of foreign Govern ments. He thanked the foreign Governments which had so magnificently responded to the appeal of France, sent their art treasures and manufactures here, and now crowned their courtesy by honoring the pening of the enterprise with the presence of their most illustrious citizens and best-loved Princes. The Exhibition was a proof of the virility which would make its mark upon the history of the Republic. In the Exhibition visitors would see that France, reassured in regard to the future, had taken a fresh flight by a revival of her activity and energy, and labored more ardently than ever to multiply the crea

tions which honor her artisans, embellish the life of her people, and multiply the benefits of civilization, to the honor and glory of humanity. MACMAHON. President MacMahon said: I desire to join in the sentiments expresse by the Minister of Commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result achieved, and of which I am happy to have the

whole world as witness. We have also to thank the toreign nations for so completely respond ing to the appeal of France. In the name of the Republic, I declare the Exhibition opened. The Marshal subsequently congratulated M. Krantz, the organizer of the Exhibition, and

congratulated him on the auspicieus opening of the grand enterprise.

The arrangements for witnessing the opening ceremonial by thousands of guests in the galleries of the Trocadero Palace were far from perfect, but this was rather owing to the limit ed space and difficulties of the locality than any lack of care or foresight.

EVERY AVAILABLE SPACE in the Palace, as well as the lawn in front and withstanding the fact that admission was solely by invitation. Shortly before 2 o'clock a sud-den and violent thunder-storm came up, creat-ing considerable movement among the spectators, but it lasted only a few minutes, and betore the arrival of the Presidential party the sun was shining again brightly. After the formal declaration of the opening, and just as the cortege, headed by President MacMahou and the Prince of Wales. moved from the gallery of the Palace into the open space, where a long line of troops stood at "present arms," large drops of rain began to ment hid the gorgeous uniforms and decorations cession from the view of the spectators. The rainfall, however, lasted only a few moments, and the march over the bridge of Iena to the buildings in the Champ de Mars was continued without further inconvenience. As the procession was passing from the Trocadero Palace to the Champ de Mars the crowd became most en-

thusiastic, and LOUDLY CHEERED BACH WELL-KNOWN PERSON. Soon as the procession was out of view the brilliant company in the diplomatic gallery, headed by the Duchess of Magenta and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, filed out through the Trocadero Palace, entered the carriages, and were driven away. Thousands of spectators then moved through the corridors of the Palace, taking poshe grand spectacle of the Exhibition grounds which were filled with dense masses of people moving to and fro from the Trocadero to the Champ de Mars. As the President, at the head of the cortege, passed through the Exhibition Building on the Champ de Mars, he quarters of each section to note its condition and exchange a few words with the officials in

At the American section a squad of sailors from the United States vessels at Havre were drawn up on the left of the entrance, commanded by Ensign Young, of the Constitution. On ander Lieuts. Russell and Ziblin. Gov. Mc-Cormick, Chief Commissioner of the United States, attended by the Assistant-Commissioners and attaches, stood in front of the entrance. President MacMahon was attracted by the bearing of the American sailors, and inquired concerning the service and vessels to which they belonged, and expressed gratification at their appearance. Berger, director of the Foreign Sections, presented Gov. McCormick to President MacMahon, who stood several minutes in conversation with him, longer in fact than at any other section. The marines and employes cheered heartily as the procession moved on. A numerous company of American ladies witnessed the procession from the American facade, and joined in the courte-

THE GENERAL EFFECT
of the Exhibition hall was disappointing to visitors in consequence of the backward condition of the interior. The machinery department, except in the British section, is still incomplete, and much of the space is lumbered with unpacked cases. Some exhibits of the lighter order, especially in the Swiss, Chinese, and Japanese sections, were completely ready, and the very attractive Russian section is also well advanced and the exhibit comparatively large. taken altogether and as a whole, are by far the argest, finest, and most forward in the Exhibi-

BARLY IN THE EVENING the avenues and boulevards were crowded with vehicles and foot-passengers. Later the streets were impassable in many places in consequence of the immense crowds assembled to see the illuminations. Many buildings in every quarter of the city were decorated with flags of all nations. The American colors were abundantly and conspicuously displayed. The Boulevarus des

party left the Avenue Rapp gate, and resurned to the Elysee.

The workmen had made extraordinary efforts

Italiens and des Capuchines were brillantly illuminated with gas jets, transparencies, and Chinese lanterns. Except on the boulevards the display was spasmodic and occasional. The presence of the people and arriages on the two boulevards mentioned was ndescribable. For three hours

EVERY INCH OF SPACE in the main thoroughfares and every side street was occupied by surging masses shouting and singing. The demonstrations frequently be-came semi-riotous. Visitors who went out in carriages or on foot to see the illuminations often found themselves involved in the crush, and were compelled to seek refuge from the pressure of the crowd in open doorways of hotels, restaurants, and other public places. Men, women, and children of every class mingled indiscriminately in the crowd, which was occasionally enlivened by a rush of companies of half-intoxicated youths and workmen, bearing Chinese lanterns and singing the Marsellaise. Towards midnight, when the illumination should have been at its best, many

lights were extinguished, and the crowds began London, May 1.—Paris specials consider that the opening of the Exhibition was one of the most impressive popular demonstrations ever witnessed in Paris, although the official ceremony was somewhat marred by the crowd breaking in upon the rear of the procession near the Pont de Jena. About 100,000 people congregated at the exit gate and cheered the departing dignitaries. Among the notabilities present

mbassadors and the Papal Nuncio. GETTING READY.

at the opening were the German and Russian

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Parts, April 12.—By the time these lines find their way into the columns of The Chicago Tribune, the date officially fixed for the opening of the Fris Exhibition will be close at hand. Even now but three weeks separate us from it. M. Krantz has pledged himself to have all ready by the 1st of pledged himself to have all ready by the 1st of May, at least in the Champ de Mars; and we may take it for granted that, ready or not ready, after his positive assurances, the Exhibition will then be declared open, and the public will be admitted to view the wonders that have been brought to gether from the four ends of the earth for their enjoyment. How three weeks can ever suffice for the accomplishment of all that remains to be done, is one of those secrets of the gods which

pass the understanding of the vulgar I spent one of the most wretched afternoons of my life yesterday, in going over THE WORKS IN THE CHAMP DE MARS. It was pouring with rain. The approaches and environs of the Exhibition were one vast bed of mud, into which the hesitating feet of the too adventurous visitors sank deeply at every step. A gray, hopeless mist enveloped the enormous onilding, and the infinite host of chalets, kiosks, and pavilions, in the grounds. At the entrance to the Exhibition-inclosure I was challenged by a sergent-de-ville. Being duly provided with the indispensable "carte d'exposant," I got past the watchful guardian, and plunged boldly, ankleleep into the miry path, -if path be the word for the filthy, rutted approach to the Main Building, otherwise the Palace of the Champ de Mars. It is hardly necessary to remind you that this "Pal-ace," constituting the Exhibition proper, is in the form of an immense oblong, having a slightlyraised pavilion at each corner, and a larger one, for the principal entrance, in the middle. The front of the building is narrower than the eides, and looks directly on to the river and the Pont de of a mile removed, rise the gentle slope and the stately Palace of the Trocadero,—the artistic side of the Exhibition, as the Champ de Mars is the in-dustrial. Scaffolding and canvas still obscure the front of the Main Building, but the general effect

Architecturally speaking, in all that relates to the Champ de Mars must be pronounced tecture: monolony, too great a uniformity a hopeless regularity, without the excuse of being regularly beautiful. The eye wanders despairingly over the long, interminable galleries of iron and glass, so evenly insipid and so painfully utilitarian. In proportion to their length they are far too low to be pleasing, and the weariness the sight of them produces is hardly relieved by the insignificant pavilions at the corners and in the centre When the gardens are laid out and fresh foliage nd grass replace the existing swamp, no doub

and grass replace the existing swamp, no doubt the palace will appear to less disadvantage, but its native ugliness will never be entirely removed. It is, at the best, a mighty furniture-shed. Trick it out in the finery of glittering shields and fintter-ing pennons, surround it by the verdant treasures of the tropics, and you may conceal its hideons-ness. ness.

After all, though, the first thing required of an Exhibition is, that it should be practically, not artistically, constructed. In this respect the building in the Champ de Mars

After one or two visits, the topography of the place may be easily learned, and, once learned, cannot readily be forgotten. The Palace may be roughly described as an immense quadranglar gallery, flanked on the right and left by two additional wooden galleries, specially devoted to the machinery-exhibits. In the middle of the quadrangle are a series of most sordid-looking buildings, interrupted midway by the handsome pavillon of the City of Paris. A narrow strip of open ground divides these central structures on either side from the inclosing galleries of the Main Building. DESERVES ALL PRAISE.

side from the inclosing galleries of the main Bullaing.

Turn your back noon the river and the Pont de
Jena, and entering by the middle portice or pavilion, you have on your left the French section,
occupying exactly half the Exhibition, and on your
right the various foreign sections, which fill the
other half. The foreign sections are arranged in
regular lines running from left to right,—that is to
say, from the inside of the quadrangle to the machinery-annexe. In the quadrangle cach foreign
nation has constructed a characteristic facade, corresoonding in length exactly with the breadth of
the section, and designed so as to offer an example
or examples of the architecture peculiar to each
country.

or examples of the architecture peculiar to each country.

On entering the Palace I turned to the right, and found myself at once in

THE BRITISH SECTION.

It is far more advanced than any of its rivals, and promises to be the most interesting, as it is also by far the most extensive, of the foreign departments. A great deal of machinery is already in its place; the show-cases for the most part are ready, and a considerable number of exhibitors have quite set their shows in order. The whole exhibit occupies a single large room, and the arrangement reminds one generally of South Kensington. Close to the river-frontage is the elaborate model of an Indian Palace (mentioned in my last letter), which is to contain the wonderful treasures brought back from the golden East by the Prince of Wales.

Next in order comes

contain the wonderful treasures brought back from the golden East by the Prince of Wales.

Next in order comes

THE UNITED STATES SECTION,

much smaller than the British, but also well advanced. The show-cases are being rapidly exected, and hundreds of boxes, labeled and directed to Gen. McCormick's care, ile scattered about in bewildering confusion, waiting for willing and orderly hands to unpack them. Amongst the exhibits which are perfectly ready, I noticed a handsome case of patent locks and keys. Apparently the great American pianoforte-makers are determined to stick to their resolution of not exhibiting in Paris. At all events, I saw no sign of pianos; and the space is so limited in the American section that, even if they were to send them at the eleventh hour, I don't really see where there would be room for them.

Still continuing, and walking straight away from the Seine, I came to

THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH SECTIONS,—chiefly occupied at present by specimens of pretilly-carved wood-work. In the Norwegian room, by-the-by, I was not a little tickled to find an Englishman exhibiting Patent Aperient Pills,—'very much in request in Norway, "according to the legend on the show-case.

Then I came successively to Italy, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and Japan. The Japanese section will be a great attraction. It is almost as near completion as the British and American departments, and already presents a charming coup d'eeil. The Japanese workmen are pegging and Bammering away at their beautifully-carved cabibies and temples, as quietly and steadily as possible. They have got so used to being stared at that they than tended of the show case and the southers and empley have a most workmanlike look about them, despite their quaint head-dress and wooden shoes.

A little farther on came two of the largest and most interesting sections in the whole exhibition,—those of

These of

BRIGIOM AND HOLLAND RESPECTIVELY,
the latter of which closes the series of the foreign
departments, and orings you to the right hand extremity of the Champ de Mars. These two little
countries have done wonders. Their exhibits occupy more space, I believe, than those of any nation but Great Britain, while their facades in the
quadrangle are so elaborate and picturesque that
they leave all the others miles behind. That
of Belgium especially, representing the front of a
quaint old Hotel de Ville, is admirable. The

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Portuguese facade is a reproduction of the antique church-porch, rich in sculptured saints and other ecclesiastical decorations. It is extremely small, but very effective, though it loses much by being so near its overshadowing heighbor of Beigium. The Russians show a tasteful wooden facade, with dainty minarets and gables, also effective, but I should say scarcely representative of Russian architecture. Close by, architectural Italy is exemplified by a long ornamented stucce colonnade, simulating stone very happily. America can be madly said to possess a national architecture vet. She is more or less represented here, however, by a pretty wooden country-house, with any amenat of gables and decorative work. Lastly come the four buildings of Great Britain. One, known as Cubitt's house, is a picturesque wooden-gabled house of the Biraocthan period. Another is a rather tame model of a red brick English country-house, such as you may see by scores in the neighborhood of Sydenham Hill. Between these are the Prince of Wales Pavilion—a long, low, Tudoresque building, of the model-cottage and almshouse order,—and, beside it, the mest atrocious, hideous.

DESPERATE PIECE OF ARCHITECTURAL VILLAINY ever creeted, in or out of England. Imagine a two-story house, fashioned out of the most staring crimson brick, decorated with alue, and modeled, in a bastard Gothic style, upon the most horrible specimens of the British railway hotel and ginpalace. You will then have a faithful idea of the extraordinary structure that has sprung up under the very nose of H. R. H. of Wales and Mr. Cunlific owen, the British Commissioners.

It is needless to say anything of the French section, for at present there is literally nothing in it but bare walls and wooden boxes.

I am afraid the creature comforts of visitors to the Exhibition are likely to be but indifferently ill attended to. I foresee that the restaurants, no less than the means of communication, will be found altogether insufficient. A new station, forming a terminus of the Circula

INDIANA. Special Disnotedes to The Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., May 1.—Prospects for a large crop of wheat and early harvest never better. An GOODLAND, Ind., May 1.—Flax just up: larger acreage sown than for years. Have just returned from a trip through the northern part of this State and Southern Michigan. The prospect for winter wheat is above the average. I have never seen wheat look any better.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 1.—Since the 22d ut there has been no plowing done. No corn plant yet. Prospects for early harvest.

BATTLE GROUND, Ind., May 1.—It has rained now for seven days. But little corn has been planted. Oats have come up well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Prairie du Sac, Wis., May 1.—The chinch-bugs are here, out doing no damage as yet. Spring grains forward, but some yellow from wet weather, No corn planted yet.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis. April 30.—Crops are fine, —very fine. Wheat is very promising, and the prospect for fruit is equally as good.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wanoo, Neb., May 1.—All the spring wheat looks healthy. Coru-planting in progress, but.

The breadth will be large. The earliest

none up. The breadth will be large. The ear

Special Dispects to The Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 1.—The spring wheat is looking fine. Oats are just coming up. Very little corn manted

CASUALTIES. FATAL EXPLOSION. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—At 9:20 this morning the tow-boat Warner, from New Orleans to St. Louis, with five model barges and the trading-boat Koligon in tow, exploded her bollers when oppo-site the elevator. The pilot-house and roof were site the elevator. The pilot-house and roof were blown to a great height, and fell back upon the wreck, while the air was filled with splinters and fragments. The wreck took fire instantly, and the smoke and steam hid the boat from the crowd which soon lined the bluffs, and it was thought that all on board had perished. The tug De Soto and two or three skiffs were soon at the wreck, and succeeded in saving the following: John W. Poe, clerk, slightly bruised; Jacob Cox, pilot, badly bruised—he and Poe having been blown into the air, and falling back on the wreck: Cant badly bruised—he and Poe having been blown into the air, and falling back on the wreck; Capt. George Dawson, slightly scalded; Napoleon Devinney, pantryman, cut in the head and arm, not dangerously; John Sullivan, second cook, badly cut in the arm and scalded; Clars —, chambermaid, badly burned; Barney Cassiday, mate, blown through the roof and badly hurt; Chris Auschutz, first engineer, slightly; Nicholas Gobo, steward, slightly scalded; Willbam Jenks, carpenter, and Peter Conneally and Pat Thompson, fremen, were unhurt. Dixon Kennett, pilot, and William Radcliffe, second engineer, who were asleep at the time, were lost, and one fireman was

abundant crop of fruit of all kinds. The winter wheat is heading, and its prospects were never better.

OARBON, Ill., May 1.—Winter wheat, oats, many mostly planted, and coming up well. Weather fine—a little cool.

NERRASA, Ill., May 1.—We never had better prospects in this part of Livingston Comany for wheat, barley, and oats. No corn has been planted. Our farmers are half done plowing their corn land. The wet weather for the past week has put a stop for the present to planting.

Anchutz, first engineer, slightly; Nicholas Gobt, steward, slightly scaleded; Willam Jenks, carpenten, and the condition. Half of the corn is planted. Some fields coming up: no failure of seed reportion of the season.

Promia, Ill., May 1.—Some corn planted. Large areas would have been in now had it not been for the head and yr sins. Wheat and barley looking very forward for the season.

Promia, Ill., May 1.—Some corn planted. Large areas would have been in now had it not been for the head and try time. Wheat and barley looking very forward for the season.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, which we week the base been rainy much of the time, which for corn-planting. Our storms have now of the weather has been rainy much of the time, which that have no devastated some portions of the West, and we have thus far received no damage other than the delay aforementioned. All kinds of vegetation is in the most flourishing condition possible, and as farm-work is already week in advanced of cassons in general now of the corner of the corner of a genuine clearing-off, which will be well under way. By the by, the post to-busy prevented, and corn will now take its place; novestheless, quite a large amount of the formers has been sown, and it is at the present time fooding remarkably well for the time of year. Farmers were unmaded to have the subject of the season of a genuine clearing-off, which will be well under way. By the by, the post to-busy as bright and beautiful, howe are now putting things through with a robe. The ground is turning u

that have so devastated some portions of the West, and we have thus far received no damage other than the delay aforementioned. All kinds of vegetation is in the most fleurishing condition possible, and as farm-work is parent weeks in advance of seasons in general, no feasage enterthined in consequence of the present dalay. The weather to-day is bright and beautiful, have a rindication of a genuine clearing-off, which will be a received to a resume work.

Shecial Correspondence of The Tribume.

MENDOTA, III., April 30.—Owing to the constant heavy rains in this section during the spring, the planting of considerable small grain was unavoidably prevented, and corn will now take its place; nevertheless, quite a large amount of the former has been sown, and it is at the present time looking remarkably well for the time of year. Farmers were unable to do any plowing last week; but, the past few days being very fine, they are now putting things through with a rush. The ground is turning up well, and, should the weather continue fine for a few days longer, corn and potatoplanting will be well under way. By-the-by, the potato-bugs have not taken their departure yet, and there are great complaints that they are as numerous as ever, and likely to cause much annoyance. Grass is attaining a rapid growth, and the country is looking quite refreshing; but the roads are still in a fearful condition.

MINNESOTA

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PEKIN. Ill. April 29.—On the 18th inst., two Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PEKIN. Ill., April 29.—On the 18th Inst., two young men, each of them between 22 and 25 years of age, strangers in town, took lodgings at the Bemis House, in this city, registering themselves as Clay Il. Calwell and Edward Barrington, of Baltimore, Md. They were well dressed, and apparently well-to-do, and were seeking employment in some cicrical capacity. They did not susceed in obtaining situations here, and were intending to leave by steamboat for St. Louis this morning. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, they employed a boatman named Rose to row them upon the Illinois River. The ferry across the river is one of the old-fashfoned rope variety, and, as the three men were attempting to pull their boat across the bow of the ferry-boat, which was moored to the river-bank on this side, their boat coilided with the rope and was capized. Rose readily swam ashore, but Calwell and Barrington were both drowned. The boat was only a few feet from shore when overturned, but in water twelve feet deep. The bodies of the drowned men were recovered between 5 and 6 o'clock the same evening. They were immediately packed in ice, and intelligence of their deaths telegraphed to their friends at Baltimore. They are now at the Bemis House, where a Coroner's inquest will be held to-day. Hersey, Minn., May 1.—We have had a good deal of rain for the last ten days. The small grains are, however, looking finely. Considerable flax has been sown, the seed being furnished by the oil companies.

St. Janus, Minn., May 1.—The crope are looking excellent. No indications of destructive insects, and everything favorable for a bountiful harvest. The acreage of wheat and oats far exceeds any previous year. We shall plant a large acreage of corn.

NORTHYLELD, Minn., May 1.—The spring wheat is looking finely. The prospects now are for a large crop. ls looking inely. The prospects now are lot a large crop.
Utica, Minn., May 1.—The ground is free of all signs of insects. Wheat, barley, and oats are in spiendic condition. We shall plant corn the present week. Stocks of wheat under present prices are moving briskly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTEBURG, PA., May J.—At an early hour this
morning a man named Tyler was killed on the
Connellsville Railroad at Elrod's Station. He was Connellsville Railroad at Elrod's Station. He was coupling cars on a coke train when he was caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that death ensued very shortly afterward. The deceased was about 27 years of age, and from the Morris & Essex Railroad in New Jersey, and had been employed on the Cornellsville Road only a few days. He was carefully nursed from the time of the accident until he died.

DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to, The Tribuna.

CHANTAION, Ill., May 1.—The Central Illinois

Medical Association held their annual ression in
this city to-day. A large number of physicians
from all parts of the district were present, and
many valuable papers were read, among them
cessys by Dr. Hill, of Bloomington, Dr. Wenser,
of Gliman, Dr. Rankin, of Lods, and Dr. Little,
of Bloomington. The following officers were then
elected: President, Dr. R. G. Laughlin, of Bloomington: Vice-Presidents, Dr. Scott, of Mansfield,
and Dr. L. S. Wilcox. of Champairo: Tressurer,
Dr. William Hill, of Bloomington: Secretary, Dr.
W. G. Cochran, of Farmer City. The next place
of meeting will be at Gilman.

SEVEN WISE MEN.
GALVESTON, May 1.—The Heptosophs, or the S.
W. M. Supreme Conclave of this Order, elected the
following officers for the ensuing year: F. M.
Spencer, Texas, Supreme Archer; A. J. Simpson,
of Maryland, Chancellor; John Oitner, of Ohio,
Provost; E. M. Solomio, of Virginis, Secretary;
R. Gillespey, Maryland, Prelate; George Hubbard,
of Virginis, Treasurer; George Crems, of Louisians, Insurance General; H. C. Mayer, of Texas,
Herald; Christian F. Meyer, of Indiana, Guide;
Louis Kuns, of Pennsylvania, Warden; T. E. Peterson, of New Jersey, Sentinel. They will meet
the first Wednesday in May, 1879, at Louisville,
Ky.

THE JETTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, May L.—Judge Billings, of the United States District Court, calls the attention of the Grand Jury to the charges recently made by a newspaper that an attempt to thwart the measures adopted by Congress to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River, by blocking up a jetty chanwal had here contemplated.

Continuance of Negotiations Between London and St. Petersburg.

Bismarck Will Renew His Efforts at Mediation in a Few Days.

The Anti-War Movement in England Gaining Considerable Strength.

Rumors that the British Parliamen Will Soon Be Dissolved.

Italy Has Not and Will Not Meddle in the Eastern Controversy.

Additional Speculations Regard ing the Russian Cruiser Cimbria.

NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The Agence Russe UNCHANGED. situation is unchanged.

STILL AT WORK. LONDON, May 2-5 a. m.-A St. Petersburg dispatch reports that the pourpariers between Loudon and St. Petersburg by way of Berlin have been resumed. Nothing is made known about their progress. It is runnored that an attimatum has been sent to the rorte nemanding the evacuation of Shumla and Varna within a certain time, and Prince Lobruoff Rostoffski has been appointed Ambassador to Constanti

A correspondent points out that these mors seem to be inconsistent, but says the

DOES NOT OBJECT. LONDON, May 2-5 a. m. -A special from Ber-lin asserts that England does not object to the Austrian proposal to occupy, Bosnia and Herz-

London, May 2-5 a. m.-A Vienna dispatch says the Government again expresses confidence for the prompt meeting of the Congress, and is again urging England to accept the Congress.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that an Imperial ukase has just been issued or-dering the formation of forty-eight fresh bat-talions in addition to the forty-eight called out s fortnight ago. Three new artillery brigatics, with 144 guns, are also forming. LONDON, May 1.—The Post's Berlin special

says Prince Bismarck has intimated his intention to return to Berlin next week, and it is expect-ed negotiations will then be resumed. MUM.

Mr. Cross, in his speech at Preston last night, said the Government were not going to com-municate to the public their proposals in regard to the Eastern question before the meeting of

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, May 1.—Political dem for and against the Government are the order of his week. The popular meeting at Bradford Monday in support of the Government, at which Gathorne Hardy, the Indian Secretary, spoke, was followed yesterday by meetings at Manches ter, at which John Bright spo Brierly IIIII, in opposition. To-mor-row another demonstration hostile to the Government will be held at Birmingham. The whole energy of the opponents of the Government in the north and centre of England will thus be heard in combined protest against the policy of the Cabinet. At the Manchester meetings 1,800 delegates from the Liberal organizations in the North of England were ent, Joseph Chamberlain (Radical), mem-of Parliament for Birmingham, spoke lerly Hill. The speeches of Bright and Chamberlain directly face the issue raised by the Government. They ask the country not to choose between the various courses for asserting British interests in the East, but to act on the principle that we have no interest there at all which are worth the cost of war. They further ask it not to decide how far it i prepared to maintain existing treaties, or by what means the existing engagements can best be reconciled with the existing facts, but to

Rumors of a dissolution of Parliament are again rife. It is said the Conservative associations have received secret instructions to prepare for such a contingency. The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says he is informed on trustworthy authority that Lord sfield has resolved on a dissolution, and and it will occur about Whitsuntide.

STEAMERS FOR TRANSPORT. It is stated, as the result of private inquiries made by the Government at various ports as to what steamers are available for cruisers or seventy steamers of the first-class have been selected, and will be commissioned when required. One company here, owning forty steamers, have offered to place their entire fleet at the service of the Government.

cretary, made a long address at the Home Scoretary, made a long address at the opening of the Conservative Club in Preston. His speech was mainly a repetition of the arguments of Lord Salisbury's circular, maintaining that, although such and such clause of the treaty of San Stefano might be innocent, the treaty as a whole was very mischievous. The speech, however, is important as showing by its whole tenor that the Government adheres to its demand for laying the entire treaty before the Congress. Mr. Cross said the Government the Congress. Mr. Cross said the Governmen in the Congress would convince the world, and probably even Russia, that the treaty ought to be modified. England, he said, would treat it airly, and ailmit the changes that had arisen, out she had the right to discuss them. He denied that the Government encouraged Tur-key, or was actuated by a warlike spirit. The sovernment, he said, sought to bring about an accord of the Powers, but what good would there be in the Powers meeting in Congress if the treaty they signed could be torn up at any moment by one of the signatories?

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON MAY 1.—A Bombay telegram states

London, May 1.—A Bombay telegram states that the second detachment of troops sailed yesterday amid great enthusiasm.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—The British fleet which left Ismid for tactical exercise are artillery practice in the Sea of Marmora will return to the former place in two days.

Gep. Todleben has not succeeded in his efforts to arrange for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian troops and the British fleet from this neighborhood.

The Russians are stated to regard war with England as inevitable. At the Porte, also, the hopes of a pacific arrangement have become weaker.

has the following from Constantinople: It is said that Gen. Todieben has again urged the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, in-timating that if the Porte immediately com-piled the Russians would withdray to the forti-fied line of Tchatafeldja and Derkos.

SANITARY MBASURE. The Porte, in consequence of the united repesentations of foreign Ambassadors, has promised to take measures to check the sanitary evils ing from the crowding of refugees.

THE CIMBRIA.

SPECULATIONS.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 1.—The steamer Cim bria lies at anchor at Southwest Harbor. There bria iles at anchor at Southwest Harbor. There has been little or no communication with the shore except the purchasing of fresh provisions. The weather, however, has been very stormy. Some of the Russians speak of making excursions inland should the weather clear during their stay. Capt. Badenhauseh expressed the opinion that the men are destined for the Pacific Coast to man the Russian vessels already on the Parific, and they are waiting sels already on the Pacific, and they are walting here until it is determined where to land them and how to send them. Several of the Russian officers have before been on the Pacific Coast of America, and also in China and Japan. Today the Russian commander has been in telegraphic correspondence with the Russian Consulate at New York.

Washington, D. C., May I.—Intelligence of the arrival of the Cimbria off the coast of Maine has been officially communicated to the Gov-ernment, but the information does not furnish the details of her presence and purposes, which are a mere matter of conjecture. Naval officers icant as snowing that in the event of war between Russia and England it would be found the Cimbria has on board both small arms and five or six rifled guns for naval warfare to prey or British merchantmen, and that a declaration of war would be followed by the announcement that vessels in other parts of the world sim flariy equipped and armed would be found, now in New York on business.

EASTERN NOTES.

ITALT. ROMB, May 1.—The session of the Chambers denial to the rumors that Italy was mediating

in the Eastern question.
Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, con firmed the denial, and also contradicted the statement that Italy had asked England to state her views. He declared that the Government. in conformity with the wishes of the people would always keep as far as possible aloof from any complications that might arise.

BELGRADE, May 1.—Furloughed soldiers are returning to their colors with apparent enthusi-asm. The whole army will be ready to make a forward movement at the end of the week. EMBASSADORIAL.

St. Petersburg, May 1 .- It is stated that Prince Labanoff, formerly Ambassador at Constantinopie, will be again appointed to that position instead of Gen. Ignatieff, and that Ismid Pasha will come to St. Petersburg. GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—There is no change or the worse in the condition of Gortschakot NICHOLAS.

ODESSA, May 1.—The Grand Duke Nicholas rrived to-day, and left for St. Petersburg.

POLITICAL.

LONDON, May 1 -The Austrian Gazette puborpeaces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT STRIKE. MANCHESTER, May 1 .- At a meeting of the Committee of the Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association yesterday a communication from he operatives was received, offering to subm the subject of reduction of wages to arbitration, but the Committee decided to refuse arbitration. It was expressed as certain that unless the strike terminate before Wednesday the Preston employers will again close their

LONDON, May 1.—The non-unionist card-r hands at Blackburn complain that they are not being supported, and threaten the Union with violence if they are not assisted.

It, is understood that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will shortly be betrothed to the Grand Duke Mecklenburg Schwerin will shortly be betrothed to the Grand Duke Manastasia, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Michael.

London, May 1.—Col. Wellesley, the recently recalled military attache of the British Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed First Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna.

retary to the Embassy at Vienna.

MPSOM RACEs.

The great Metropolitan stakes (handican) at Epsom to-day were won by the Duke of Westminster's filly Mida.

LONDON, May 1.—Notices have been posted in the various mills at Preston that unless the strike is at an end by May 8 all the mills will close.

LOCK-OUT.

The Secretary of the North and Northeast Laucashire Masters' Associations has sent out notices to all masters requesting them to lock-out Wednesday next if the strike is unsettled.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Nez Perces-What Will Be Done with Them-Will the Runaways Come Back?-Gen. Jeff C. Davis-Texas. Gen. Jeff C. Davis.—Texas.

LEAVENWORTH, May 1.—The party of Indians who left "Camp Joseph Monday afternoon for Sitting Bull's camp were Yellow Bull, a brother-in-law of White Bird, Honses Kutt, a preacher well known in Gen. Howard's reports, and Espowyers, a brave noted for his truthfulness. Ben Clark, who accompanied them, is an old Cheyenne scout, and will go with them as far as Bismarck, where he is to join a party of 300 Cheyennes. This party is expected here some as Bismarck, where he is to join a party of 300 Cheyennes. This party is expected here some time in July. The Nez-Perce Chief, after leaving Bismarck, will be accompanied by a guide. They will go via Fort Benton to Fort Walsh, where they will meet White Bird and consult with him, reporting the state in which they left Chief Joseph and his warriora, together with their women and children. It is thought the conference will result in the consent of White Bird and his followers, consisting of about 150 braves, to join the fortunes of Joseph, and to accept the terms made by the Government after the surrender of Joseph, and to accept the terms made by the Government after the surrender of Joseph. Bond. Their disposition has been for some time a matter of doubt. Now it is nearly sure that the entire tribe, as far as can be secured, will be sent to the sonthwestern part of the Indian Territory during the summer.

The troops at Fort Leavenworth are being drilled as cavalry, and are making rapid progress. They will receive marching orders probably about the 8th inst.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis is yet absent in Mexico. He

Sth inst.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis is yet absent in Mexico. He has been granted fifteen days extension to his leave of absence from duty at Fort Leavenworth.

San Antonio. Tex., May 1.—Gen. Ord is distributing the troops on the Pecos and the northwest so as to intercept Indians from the reserva-

THE WEATHER.

Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling barometer southerly winds, with warmer, clear, or parti

southerly winds, with warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Unper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the Lake (this) Region, northeast to northwest winds, stationary barometer and temperature, and cloudy and rainy weather.

The rivers will generally fall slightly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 1.

Time. Bar. The Rt. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

Printe.	Dar.	Int	15.07	Bina.	vet.	Kn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.838	62		alm			Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29,876	56	75 5	E	1 6		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m.	29.853	53	79		6	.02	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	20.715	54	93 li	i Rivi	5	.02	Cloudy.
Maximu					101		1000000
	GENI	BAL	088	BRYATI	ons.		
Stations	-	1.0		CAGO.			
Stations.	Bur	12		Wina.	R	min	Weather.
Marquesso			8.	. genti	e	(Clear.
ic. Paul.	29.8	9 4		, fresh.	***		lear.
Tankton	20. 7	1 s		. gent)	e	.02	t. rain.
LaCrosse.	29.7	1 /5	7 12	. E., ge	nt.	.07	I'v rain.
Denver	20. 7			gent	e	.08	lear.
Leaven wo	29.6	1 2		fresh		.08	Joudy.
Keokuk	29.5	8 7	1 8	fresh.	***		hrt'ning
Davenport	29.€	2 5	八国	fresh.		.04	OFFY
Milwauges	20.0	2 2	110	. fresh	200	.67	l'y rain.

WASHINGTON.

Hitch in the Passage of the Bankrupt Law Re-

The Senate Agrees to Postpone the Date of Repeal Till Jan-

Conspiring Presidential

Senate Judiciary Committee.

Expected from That

the Public Debt During April.

ACTION OF THE SENATE. voted another day to the discussion of the Bank-rupt act, and finally referred it to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 37 to 16, with the undertanding that it is to be reported back to-morrow There was much said about postponing the time when the repeal will take effect until next January, and an amendment fixing that day was adopted by a vote of 25 against 22. The indications are that the Senate will adopt the amendments that the Judiciary Committee will report, and it may demanding instant repeal, and the Senate fixing the

next October may be agreed upon as a compro THE ARGUMENT against the extension of the law was that it has done great injury to the business interests of the country, and that an extension would only concentrate in a few months the mischief that would have eningt the exte extended over years if the act had remained unre pealed. The fact that so many petitions in bank-ruptcy have been filed since the repeal has become robable was cited by Senator Ingalls as showing that the debtor class had not before sought to avail themselves of its benefits.

The only Senators voting against the reference

date of the repeal at Jan. 1 1879. The first of

The only Senators voting against the reference were Beck, Booth, Cameron of Pannsylvania, Cockrell, Coke, Garland, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Paddock, Randolph, and Voorhees.

It evidently is in the opinion of the majority of the Senate that the repeal should not be immediate. The vote upon the motion of Senator Davis, to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, must not be interpreted as malicating the strength of the opposition to the bill. The Unconditional Repeal bill originally passed the Senate by a vote of 37 yeas to 6 navs. It was to-day referred to the Judiciary Committee by 37 yeas to 16 nays, but the sole purpose of the reference was in good faith to perfect the amendments and not to kill the bill.

HAYES' TITLE.

Elath's RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C. May 1—At the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day the Blair resolution of the Maryland Legislature came up in the regular order of business. There are three standing Presidential candidates who are members of the Judiciary Committee, and the subject mat ter of to-day gave the opportunity for the indul gence of some pleasantries in this connection. Serious consideration was, however, given to the resolution to draw forth the sentiments of the Committee to the effect that it was proper a report should be made to the Senate on the sub-ject. Judge Edmunds, the Chairman of the Committee, and Judge Thurman, the leading members of the minority, were both members of the Electoral Commission, and. although that was not decided upon to-day, it is extremely probable the

PREPARE THE REPORT. The report will be an interesting one, and most probably of some length, and Senator Edmunds. inserted in the law by which the Commission refused to hear testimony, is not likely to neglect such a good opportunity to say a few words. The character of the report cannot be stated beyond the one point that, unless some unforeseen change in the existing statutes occurs, it will be against any reopening of the Présidential ques-tion, and on this point the Committee are now at

UNANIMOUS. When the report will be presented was not deter-mined to-day. It may possibly be withheld for a mined to-day. It may possibly be withheld for a time, to await any action which may come from the House Committee, or it may be prepared and submitted irrespective of that consideration. Up to this time the House Judiciary Committee has not considered formally the subject of the Presidential title, either in connection with the Blair resolution or the Kimmell bill. The calling up of the subject is within the jurisdiction of Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Committee, who, it is

and additional documents are promised by those who have interested themselves in the agitation now in progress. Yesterday and to-day private conferences have been actively carried on between the members who are known to be disposed to second Judge Blair. These members for the present decline positively to state the nature of these conferences, but they are believed to be engaged in preparing a plan for a movement in the libuse to be haugurated in a few days.

A new feature to-day in the Florida bustiness is the sending of a communication by Bisbee, the sitting member from the Second Florida District, to Finley, the Democratic contestant, saying that the recent affidavits change the case so materially that he thinks it would be fair to reopen it, and take testimony again.

the recent amdavits change the case so materially that he thinks it would be fair to reopen it, and take testimony again.

DENNIS

and his Republican co-conspirators from Florida are displeased at the Democrats. Dennis says that he did not come here to permit the Democrats to make a sensation of him, and then to do nothing; that he is not displeased with the Administration's treatment of him, but that, on account of what he calls the betrayal of Southern Republicins by the Administration. he wishes to put Hayes out that he made his affidavit to that end in expectation that the Democrats would proceed, but they do not seem disposed to do so, and he is very angry on account of it.

IN THE HOUSE.

The most significant feature of the night session of the liouse was a speech by Lockwood, of New York, in favor of the Quo Warranto bill. This is the first speech in Congress referring to the subject. There were not more than half a dozen members present to hear it.

SCRIMPING.

SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The House spent nother day upon the Legislative Appropriation recommendations of the Appropriations Committee is \$51,300. The example set by the Speaker yesterday in injecting a political discussion into an appropriation bill was followed to-day. At nearly appropriation bill was followed to day. At nearly every paragraph sharp political antagonism was developed. The Democrats constantly boasted of their great economies, and the Republicans were always successful in showing that these boasted economies were but political measures, and that the savings of the Democratic Congress thus far

have been in effect an aggregation of
PETIX STRALINGS
from the wages and pockets of the workingmen.
Ten dollars per month have been taken from the
wages of the laboringmen, and \$200 a year from the employes of Congress, but Congressmen hav not taken one dollar off their own salaries, about ished their own mileage, or reduced their per-quisites. The Democrats supply themselves with as many flowers at Government expense as if they had not taken 50 cents from the wages of the charvoman. It is conceded that pensions for Union coldiers are at least one year in arrears. Repub-

soldiers are at least one year in arrears. Republicans have been endeavoring to secure a force adequate to bring up these arrears, upon the theory that it costs the Government no more to employ 100 men one day than one man 100 days.

THE DEMOCRATS RESIST THIS, and at the same time have increased the work of the Pension Bureau by passing a bill pensioning the soldiers of 1812, applications for relief under which are being received at the rate of 1,000 weekly, yet the Democrats do not propose to give the Pension Office more facilities, and did endeavor, on the plea of economy, to suspend the important work of faishing the publication of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. Finally, as a compromise measure, an amendment proposed by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was adopted. That amendment directs the Secretary of War to detail a safficient number of enlisted men to assist in bringing up the arrears of pen-

that was the democrate for what he called

That was the disgrace of the llouse. Western men made an earnest fight to have the force of the Indian Bureau increased so that the duties of the office could receive proper attention, but they were defeated. Sparks, of Illinois, Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, in the course of the debate, paid a high compliment to the administration of the Interior Department. It is worthy of note that no Democratic has yet successfully assailed the administration of the Interior Department under Carl Schurz, while many have complimented him. A significant commentary on the Democratic scheme of retreachment was furnished by the introduction of a bill from the Committee on Mississippi Levees asking an appropriation of \$3,371.574, yet the charwoman is to be asked to lose 50 cents from her wages, and the laborer \$10 from his month's pay. peal Bill.

nary Next.

Hints as to More Schemes of the Wreckers.

The Blair Resolution Discussed by

An Adverse Report Confidently Body.

A Reduction of Over Three Millions

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

blunder in its statement of the amounts allowed to claimants and the amount remaining in the Treas-ury. The report says claims were allowed by the Court amounting to \$8, 183, 880, and there is a balance amounting to \$9, 316, 120, for the distribubalance amounting to \$9, 316, 120, for the distribution of which the present Congress has been called upon to provide. The sum of these two amounts, it will be noticed, is \$15, 500, 000, the amount of the Geneva award. This statement is wholly wrong and misleading, and shows that the majority of the Committee have not taken the trouble to inform themselves accurately as to the real condition of the award. The money paid by Great Britain was invested in United States 5 per cent bonds, and has accumulated interest to the amount of \$3,519,657. The amount of the principal allowed to claimants by the Contra established by Congress was \$8,350,000, with interest to date of payment. The whole amount paid to claimants, including interest, is \$9,317,913. The balance of the principal of the award now remaining in the Treasury is \$7,150,000, and the accuracy interest is \$2,551,743, making the total balance undistributed, \$9,701,743.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—The report of the majority of the House Judiciary Committee on the distribution of the Geneva award contains a gross

THE PROTECTIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Washington, D. C., May 1.—The evident purpose of Blaine in attempting to pass his resonation defeating a change in the tariff was to serve a notice on the House that the Senate is not disposed to consider the tariff question at this seasion. Senator Beck felt that this was Blaine's purpose when he made an ingenious argument against Blaine's resolution, and in opposition to the protective tariff. Blaine made the historical point upon Beck that it was a curious anomaly in American politics that the successor of Henry Special Dispatch to The Tribune, upon Beek that it was a curious anomaly in American politics that the successor of Henry Clay should advocate the overthrow of the protective system. Blaine declared that the Robert J. Walker tariff of 1856 should Robert J. Walker tariff of 1856 should be a beacon-light of warning to all anti-protectionists. Blaine presented himself as the champion of the protectionists. He would not even consent to a Commission of Inquiry, claiming that such a Commission would be mischlevous, and would paralyze industry. Democratic protectionists from Pennsylvania did not even go as far as that. Senator Wallace himself declaring in favor of all information that could be secured. Beck considered that the present distress is largely due to the tariff system, and the protection offered by the tariff is to the machinery and not to the labor of the country. To this statement Blaine declared that Beck placed himself in hostility to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

THE TREASURY.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Secretary Sherman has privately recommended a plan for the redemp-tion of subsidiary silver coin. He has reconmended to the House Banking and Currency Com mittee the passage of a law authorizing the re-demption of subsidiary coin in sums of \$100. Chittenden, of New York, to-day, after consultation with Secretary Sherman, presented a bill making this provision. The amount of silver change now in circulation is about \$43,000,000. The amount of fractional currency in circulation before its redemption in coin was about \$45,000, 000. The mints are not now coining subsidiary money, and have coined but a small amount since the passage of the Silver act. The quantity in circulation will not be too great if it is redee

DEBT STATEMENT. To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., May 1.—The monthly public debt statement is as follows:

Total without interest.\$ 446, 908, 273 ..\$2, 203, 475, 773 28, 747, 253

10,000,000 Special deposit held for re-demption of certificates of deposit..... Totalin Treasury \$ 195, 515, 377 Debt less cash in the Treasury.

Decrease of debt during April.

Decrease since June 30, 1877.

Bonds issued to Facific Railroad Companies, Interest payable in lawful money:

Principal outstanding. 3, 015, 865 23, 450, 514

rincipal outstanding.
Interest accrued and not yet paid.
Interest paid by the United States.
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.
Balance of interest paid by the United States. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. Following is a comparison of the condit the Treasury May 1, 1877, and May 1, 1878: Balances. \$ 1877.

Currency \$ 2,395,145 \$
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

Special deposit legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit. \$ 000,000 10 Coin and silver certific 49, 712, 700 \$5,044,500

cates

Con less coin and sliver

certificates.

Dutstanding called bonds

ther outstanding coin

liabilities. 5, 476, 114 4, 135, 688 361, 494, 404 346, 681, 016 anding fractional 22, 186, 575 31, 920, 786 16,805,414 38,802,588 Treasury 2,070, 358, 617 2,036, 707, 648 4, 315, 509 3,015,865

April

Reduction of debt since
July, including \$9,553,
800 Genevs award
bonds canceled.

Market value gold.

Imports (twelve months,
ending March \$1).... 423, 335, 136 465, 617, 487 Exports (twelve months, ending March 31)..... THE FOUR PER CENTS. 665, 223, 090 Subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds to-day, \$283,000.

THE AUDITORSHIP.

The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to the pending measure for the consolidation of the ofpending measure for the consolidation of the of-fices of Fourth Auditor and Fifth Auditor on the ground that the union would be detrimental to the interests of the Government. Interests of the Government.

INFORMER SHOT.

S. E. Cummings, who has furnished the revenue officers with information, was shot last night by unknown persons at his house in Baldwin County, Georgia.

Georgia.

The Mints.

The following statement of the coinag at the United States mints during April. at the United States mints during April, 1878;

Paces. Paces. Value.

181,000 \$4,620,000

Half eagles. 3,784 18,920

Trade dollars. 35,000 35,000

Standard dollars. 2,470,000 2,470,000

Total, gold 154,784 5,588,920

Total, silver. 2,505,000

Total coinage. 2,689,784 6,143,920

FORECLOSURES. ARGUMENTS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NGTON, D. C., May 1.—A case of much nterest in Chicago was argued to-day in the United States Supreme Court by Melville W. Fuller and E. J. Isham, of Chicago. The case argued to-day s but one of a series of cases which call in que tion the mode of executing a decree in equity in the foreclosure of a mortgage which has been the settled usage of the Circuit Court in which these Illinois provides that when making sales of land cases have arisen for more than fifty years. A statute of under decrees of foreclosures, the Master shall make to the purchaser not a deed, but a certifi-cate that thereafter for a year the mortgageor, and

MAY PAY THE DEST MAY PAY THE DEBT
and redeem from the sale, and that the Master
shall make his deed to the purchaser only after
fifteen months shall have thus expired without redemption. It is claimed that this statutory procedure by the Master executing the decree is oblig-atory upon the courts of the United States, and that their own ancient practice is abrogated by the Legislature of Illinois. It is assigned as error that the decree ordering a foreclosure sale omits to

ME ISHAM'S ARGUMENT me. Lanaw's Absoluter contained the following conclusion: The me recuting these decrees impagned in this case on in use for more than fifty years. The the property of value not to be estimated rest on it, and the value of titles thus acquired even within and the value of titles thus acquired even within and the value of titles thus acquired even within and the value of titles thus acquired even within and the value of titles thus acquired to the contract of the contrac and the value of titles thus acquired even what it we years can be estimated only by many millions. These lands have been sold to persons purchasing on the faith of these decrees, and it is reasonable to suppose that they have in numerous cases been transferred to subsequent purchasers. It would seem that a procedure op joing acquiesced in and approved by the profession and maintained by the courts should be disturbed only upon the gravest consideration.

WHERE THE TIME HAS NOT EXPIRED.

Redemption by payment of money and 10 per cent
may still be had, but the recipient would have no
just ground to demner, unless in some special instance at the loss of a good bargain, which is
hardly a tenable objection to a correct decision.

THE PRESIDENT.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PLORIDA PUSS. Vashington says that a Republican statesman from fassachusetts, who is a member of the House, and reported to be on terms of intimate friendship ith Mr. Hayes, called at the White House this lapes talked freely on the subject. He said he elleved the Electoral vote of Florida BELONGED TO HIM AND NOT TO TILDEN, and that he knows of no fraud or wrong-doing and that he knows of no fraud or wrong-doing in connection with the count. The only interest he took in the Florida election of 1876 was to see that an honest count was had, and for that purpose he sanctioned the visit of the statesmen. He believed in the honor and integrity of the Republicans from the North who saw the count in Florida. Mr. Hayes said Congress undoubtedly had the right to investigate the election in Florida, and that he should be glad to have an investigation take place, as, in his opinion, it would be shown conclusively that he was entitled to the vote of the State.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE PRESIDENT IN BARNEST. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The President's iends declare that the Civil-Service policy is no bandoned, and that the Civil-Service order wil be rigidly enforced. They say that while officeholders may be permitted to speak or write in favor of their party, yet they cannot take part in cancases or conventions, or be compelled to contribute to campaign funds. What is more important in view of the organization of the Congressional Campaign Committee is the assertion that no regular levy will be allowed, and that no person will be per-mitted to solicit campaign subscriptions in Gov-ernment offices. The Congressional Committee evidently contemplates such solicitation. PRESIDENTIAL PERMITS.

PRESIDENTIAL PERMITS.

Gen. S. A. Huribut, of Illinois, to-day made an argument before the House Judiciary Committee in support of what are known as the Presidential permits, issued by President Lincoln in the case of Maddox vs. The United States. The decision of the Supreme Court annuls the Presidential permits, and declares that the President had no authority to grant them. Since that decision no one can safely come to trial in the Court of Claims in any case involving that principle, for although the United States are held to be simply trustees of the funds arising from the sale of abandoned and captured property, yet the Court of Claims held that no judgment can be rendered in favor of any person who, under the decision referred to, shall be deemed to have violated the non-intercourse laws, even under a permit from the President himself, granted for reasons of public policy. Gen. Huribut maintained that the signature of Abryham Lincoln should be respected, and that persons who had invested their capital and taken great risks in these cotton transactions should not be deprived of their rights. Gen. Huribut claimed that these permits are legal, otherwise it would seem that they determine that Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Lincoln, as President, were guilty of criminal violation of the statute, and of organizing an illicit trade with public enemies, or, if possible, that they lent themselves to deceive and defraud their own citizens by granting a license known to be worthless and illegal.

Line to the control of the statute and of organizing an illicit trade with public enemies, or, if possible, that they lent themselves to deceive and defraud their own citizens by granting a license known to be worthless and illegal.

CONSULAR INVESTIGATIONS. 16 per cent between American goulant changes Seward received for all dues Mexican dollars, an charged all accounts against the Government is currency, thus making the percentage on all size

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May I. -Mr. Blaine called p the resolution submitted by him a few days Mr. Beck objected, and said that he proposed to discuss the resolution as fully as he could. Mr. Wallace gave notice that he would submit a substitute for the resolution, declaring that legis-lation upon the subject of a tariff at the present ession of Congress is inopportune and inexpe

Commission to examine into the subject of the tariff, with a view to facilitating legislation relaive thereto. Referred.

A debate followed as to when the resolution o

A debate followed as to when the resolution of Mr. Blaine snould be considered.

Mr. Beck said that all the troubles now existing in the country grew out of the fact that we had built a wall around onrecives and confined our trade to ourselves. Under our present tariff system it was impossible for us to compete with any other nation for the trade of any other people. Until the system should be changed there would be no prosperity in this country, no matter what migat be done about gold, green-backs, or anything else. The country was growing poorer and poorer every day on account of this tariff. He read the resolution of the St. Louis Democratic Convention in regard to tariff.

Mr. Wallace asked it the same party at its previous National Convention did not remit the asme subject to the Congressional districts.

Mr. Sargent—Did not the Convention remit it to the Congressional districts because it nominated the chief of Protectionists—Horace Greeley? [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck, continuing his remarks, denounced the present tariff, and said the other day a great parade was made when the steamship City of Para was launched. The President and Cabinet went to the launch, and Representative and Seastors were in attendance. Mr. Roach may have built that

owed by the statute of Illinois in force when the ortgage was made.

consideration.

RR. FULLER,

counsel for appellant, maintained that the appellant is entitled to have the right of redeemption preserved exfact the decree, and is not to be forced to a bill to redeem where the law gives him the absolute right of redemption by payment eimply of the money. The law being plain, the Court has nothing to do with the consequences of its declaration, but it is not perceived that the consequences, if considered, can be injurious as to sales where the time for redemption has already expired. It is not easy to see that the debtor or his judgment creditors would be entitled to complain as to sales

WHERE THE TIME HAS NOT EXPIRED.

Redemption by payment of money and 10 per cent

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New York, May 1.—A World special from morning. He conversed with the President on various topics, and finally broached the subject of the recent statements in the Florida case. Mr.

CONSULAR INVESTIGATIONS.

In the Seward investigation to-day it was claimed that Seward charged the Government a difference of 5 per cent between Mexican dollars and American gold, and a difference of from 10 to

charged all accounts against the Government in currency, thus making the percentage on all disbursements about 18 per cent.

The same Committee also examined James B. Edwards of Iowa. His testimony was rather damaging to Consul-General Torbert at Paris. Edwards testified that he was charged 500 francs for neknowledging a deposition, which Torbert told him was the regalar charge. On being asked to point out the statute authorizing him to make such a charge, Torbert said there was no law on the subject, and that they charged what they pleased. Edwards afterwards discovered at another Consultation that the price asked for the acknowledgment of such a document was only about 250 francs.

THE ARMY OF BANKRUPTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—More bankruptcy cases have been entered during the past few days than for months previous, in anticipation of the repeal of the Bankruptcy act.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Robert S. Winthrop, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives when the corner-stone of the Washington monument was laid, and who delivered an oration on the occasion, is here urging the passage of the bill authorizing the Commissioners to strengthen and finish the structure.

SILVER COIN CERTIFICATES of the denominations of \$10 and \$20 have been prepared. Certificates for larger amounts will be printed by the middle of the month.

POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY.

The Postmaster-General has officially informed

prepared. Certificates for larger amounts will be printed by the middle of the month.

POST-OFICE DEFICIENCY.

The Postmaster-General has officially informed Congress that \$000,000 are required to supply the deficiencies for the compensation of Postmasters, and \$2, 137,787 to supply deficiencies in the postal revenues for the fiscal year ending with June next. He says these appropriations are necessary to properly conduct the service of the Department.

MISSISIPPI LEVERS.

Representative Robertson. Chairman of the House Committee on Mississippi Leves, presented to-day the report of the Committee with an amendment to the bill previously reported providing for a permanent Commission. The amendment provides an appropriation of \$75,000 for closing the crevasses and breaks in Illinois, \$51,294 above and \$490,380 below the Ohio in Missouri, \$100,000 in Mississippi, and \$977,750 in Louislans, and for raising and strengthening the leves on the Lower Mississippi \$1,000,000, aggreating \$3,871,574.

The jurisdiction of the Commission having been extended to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River as well as the protection of the alluvial lands, the report submitted by Representative Robertson treats elaborately the entire Mississippi system. It gives equal prominence to the reclamation of alluvial lands, and claims it is as much the duty of the Committee, and the amendment offered by Representative Robertson was agreed to by \$0 of the 11 members of the Committee.

THE RECORD.

ago, declaring that any radical change in our tariff at this time would be inopportune, and said that he did so for the purpose of having a vote thereon.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill providing for

change, because it would cost him from 40 to 60 per cent in adolt to land them at any of our ports. We might build snips and send them out with cargoes, but they could not bring cargoes home on account of our protective tarin. The time was coming when men on this floor and in the other end of the Capitol must cesse to letislate to protect monophlists, or other men would be sent in their places. He referred to works of R. J. Walker and other writers on this subject, and said he proposed hereafter to refer to them more at lenoth.

Walker and other writers on this subject, and said he proposed hereafter to refer to them more at length.

Before concluding his remarks, his yielded to Mr. Blaine, who replied to his arguments, and said he thought it one of the anomalies of American politics that the seat of Henry Clay in the Senate was the place from which a free-trade argument should be made. Blaine argued that it was the sentiment expressed by the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) in his remarks which held back the advancement of the Southern country to-day. The Senator had referred to the tariff of Robert J. Walker. Did he not know it led to bankrupter and ruin? He (Blaine) was glad to see developed a little collision among his friends on the other side on this subject. Referring to the argument of Mr. Beck, that our ships could not get a return cargo, he said the Senator was mistaken. It was well known we took a great deal more from South America than we sent there. There was no more agitation in that country than this in regard to the tariff.

Mr. Davis (Ill.) presented a petition of citizens of Chicago favoring the passage of a law giving permission to all ocopie and companies, without preference, to land telegraph cables on the shores of the United States. Referred.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid aside.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and the House smendment thereto, to a special committee of thire Senators, of which Mr. Christiancy should be the Chairman, was rejected.

The first amendment of the House mentioning the date of the sets to be repealed and designaiting their number in the revised statutes, etc., was agreed to without a discussion.

The next amendment of the House provided that the repeal of the law should not affect bensiations or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal.

Mr. Christiancy moved to further smend this amendment so as to provide that the repeal should not affect the rights of debtors and creditors, and all rights of d

any or all of said atts in any case herecorded now pending.

Mr. Matthews moved to further amend so as to provide that the repeal of the law should not take effect until July 1, 1879.

Quite a long discussion followed at to whether the original text of the bill could be amended.

Mr. McMillan moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 31.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Matthews to have the repeal take effect.

of Mr. Matthews to have the repeal take effect Jan. 1, 1879. In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. Tourman favored the amendment of his colleague, and said had he been in the Senate when the bill first passed he would have submitted an amendment fixing the date of repeal at some future time. He did not think the country/expected an immediate repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The amendment of Mr. Matthews fixing the day of repeal for Jan. 1, 1879, was agreed to,—yeas, 25; nays, 22,—as follows:



Coke.

Denuis,

Messrs. Chaffee, Spencer, Dorsey, Ingalls,
Dawes, and Patterson, who would have voted in
the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Oglesby,
Cameron (Wis.), Garland, Withers, Plumb, and
Teller, who would have voted in the negative.

The question then recurred on the amendment of
Mr. Christiancy as amended by that of Mr.
Matthews, and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 23.

Mr. Beck, referring to the vote by which the bill
to repeal the Bankrupt law originally passed in the
Senate (31 yeas to d nays), read the names, and
he was then asked by Mr. Allison to read the
names of those Senators who did not vote, which
would show that, had they voted, the bill would not
have been passed by so large a majority.

Mr. Beck.—Those who did not vote were not
doing their duty.

This remark brought a
their feet, who explained
when the vote was taken.

Mr. Beck, in explanation of his remark, said he
did not mean to reflect on any Senator for being
absent. What he did mean was to say they were
assent, but he now saw the impropriety of the
language, and apologized to the Senators who felt
hart.

After fasther discussion Mr. Davis (III.) moved

mat the bill would be reported sack to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, with the understanding that it should be unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Conkling inquired whether it was proposed to press the bill to a vote.

Mr. Allison replied that it was not proposed to do so to-morrow.

After executive session the Senate adjourned. Mr. Chittenden introduced a bill providing for the exchange of fractional silver coin for United States notes. Referred.

A number of Senate oills were referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, with Mr. Eden in the chair.

Mr. Finley moved to strike out the clause which directs that the clerical force employed on the Medical and Sprigal History of the War shall be employed on work necessary to the payment of pensions.

Mr. Conger charged the Democratic side of the House with the responsibility of reducing the force in the Surgeon-General's office to such an extent as to prevent the examination of applications for pensions.

Mr. Brang thought it high time the gentleman

in the Surgeon-General's office to such an extent as to prevent the examination of applications for pensions.

Mr. Bragg thought it high time the gentleman from Michigan (Conger) should come to the front to participate in the hard work of the veterans. During the War that gentleman had been sitting in a soft seat in Congress drawing \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Arkins stated that the clerical force appropriated for by the bill was sufficient to bring up the arrears of pensions. There was not a man on the floor, whether he had followed the Stars and Stripes or had fought under the conquered banner, who desired to obstruct the prompt payment of pensions.

The discussion which followed took a slightly political turn, and was participated in by Messrs. Cox (Ohio). Baker, Chittenden. Durham, Atkins. Mr. Garfield regretted the turn the discussion had taken, and was especially sorry the Speaker had seen fit to come down to the floor yesterday and start the political discussion.

Mr. Randall—The gentlemen misrepresents me entirely. I never introduced politics or personalities. If I had done the latter, I might, as I was under great provocation, have ripped up some of the legislation of the bast that would have shown that my record, taking it all in all, was quite as good as that of some who might be alluded to more pointedly. As to the question of politics, I say there ought not to be any politics when it comes to the expenditure of money, but we should all unite in seeking to save as far as possible the public funds.

Mr. Chittenden said he was ashamed of his country when her pensioners were put off with weak, unmeaning, and unfaithful apologies.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Beebe, Banning, and Wait.

A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Finley, and it was agreed to—104 to 67.

Mr. Cannon offered an amendment authorizing the detail to the Surgeon General's Bureau of an umber of enlisted men sumficient to do the work necessary for prompt payment of pensions. Adopted.

Mr. Dannell moved to increase t

Mr. Dunnell moved to increase the number of clerks employed in the General Land-Office. He stated that the force was not sufficient to answer the demands made upon it. The work of the office was fifteen years in arrears for want of sufficient

was afteen years in arready of the colorieal force.

The amendment was rejected.

Without coming to fasi action on the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, reported a bill appropriating \$3, \$71, \$74 for closing crevasses and strengthening the levees on the Mississippi River. Printed and recommitted. and recommitted.

Mr. Vance, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amending the Patent laws.

Printed and recommitted.

Mr. Tareekmorton introduced a bill limiting the rates for transportation, freight and passengers, over the Pacific Railroad bridge at Omaha. Reerred.
The House then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for debate only.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, May 1.—Arrived, steamships Para-day, from Liverpool; Anglia, from London; St. Laurent, from Havre. PRILADELPHIA, May 1.—Arrived, steamship Nederland, from Antwerp. London, May 1.—Steamship California, from New York, has arrived out.

OBITUARY.
NEW YORK, May 1. -John N. Genin, the wellnown hatter of twenty years ago, died suddenly

From the Hon. Thurlow Wes INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDI After Coing Them for Several Yes

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from Ones NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any from paid. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AT THE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the aret and The Only Pain Remed

FROM ONE TO TWENTY RINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the war RHEUM ATIC. Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippied with disease may are RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE inflammation of the Ridneys, Inflammation of the Bladder Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lunes,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Base,
Catarrh, Influence,
Catarrh, Influence,
Beadache, Toothache,
Neurairis, Rheumatism,
Coid Chille, Agus Onills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bladder,

The application of the READY RELIEP to the parts where the pain or difficulty exists where the pain or difficulty exists where the pain or difficulty exists will be a seen and comfort.

Thinky to sixty drops in half a tumbles of water will be well on the pain of the women as one Cramps, Spassams, Sour the learn tours, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysassam Charles with the common pain of the pain of the

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cen-remedial agent in this world that will rue and all other Main lone, Billions, Scarle, Tellow, and other Fevers (aided by MADWAT) quick as BADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of France Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Completion DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures, as quick, where the changes the body undergoes under the hand of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Fish w Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIED.

Kidney and Bladder Con

Orlnary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Disbess, stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urias, Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where the dust deposits, or the water is thick, does with substance like the white of a eg. of the thick silk, or there is a morbid, dark of the man and white bone-dust deposits, and was the man and white bone-dust deposits, and was the continent of the c Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, . . \$1 Per B AN IMPORTANT LETTER none entire transfer of our notice of the noticed focus of the pounds when I commenced with your remove it is two hundred and ten pounds but all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bot colvent, nine of Kehef, and twenty-four bot I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Fin your book. 'Fabe and True.'

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Lens.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-187

READ FALSE AND TR

THE COU

A Diminished Nur rupts --- The P

Record of Judgme Criminal B The drop in the number of

tions was greater yesterday to Only sixteen new cases were ing is the list since the last ou John P. White, Chicago; S34, 200; and accommodatio Assets, machinery, \$5,000; and Globe Oil Companies, \$2 and Globe Oil Companies, \$2 arm of Maxwell, Wheeler & C

dim of Maxwell, Wheeler & claims against West Virgini Company, etc., \$14,500. Francis F. Browne, Chicago M. 81; unsecured, \$11,017 William 8. and Frank K.

preferred debts. 575: unsecupreferred debts. 575: unsecupreferred w. S. McDonald owes
505. and neither has any asse
Charles H. Hall. Chicago;
unsecured, 567.652. All but
is due to Sherman, Hall & Por
500. connis. \$800.

Benjamin Lumley, Chica \$12,000; nusecured, \$5,140; Charles Weinland, Chatswo

ty; debts. \$6,500. Assets; ments. \$531, and open account Frank Kleinhenz, Chicago, sets, lands, \$235; bills and bankrupt offers 25 cents on 1 An involuntary petition was An involuntary petition was J. Stephens by Mary A. Kin \$35.25; Horace M. Chapman, and S. K. Dow, \$321. He is and S. K. Dow, 5-21. He left the State with linear to d rule to show cause the 11th William H. Taylor, Chief 1, 152.82: unsecured, \$44. \$95; open accounts, \$55; not interest in the firm of Tay which firm in June, 1877, ass L. G. Klinch for the benefit of Susan H. Ives, Chicago;

Susan H. Ives, Chicago, seets, Frederick T. Ellithorpe, debts. \$21; secured, \$2,525 Assets, open accounts. \$34. George A. Chambers, Chic 50.000; unsecured, \$167,22; ed. \$11,750; and accommodal sais nominal.

Allen N. Merrill Aurora, \$4,600. Assets. \$90,50; horee buggy, harness, and farmte corn. etc. \$42,50; and \$300. corn. etc. \$42.50; and \$600.

Josepa Cahill, Chicage; pre seepad, \$1,200; and unsecur seepad, \$1,200; and unsecur seepad, \$1,200; and unsecured stock and fixtures, but allowed the seepad for the seepad for the seepad for the seepad seepad f

iam Haber.

The composition meeting of was continued to May 6.

The composition meeting of set for 10 a.m. to-day.

Charles A. Cornwall was a Assignee of John Millineyer.

An order was entered for the Plumbers' Supply Comp. Bros. Bros.
John Faxon war appointed of Thomas Noonan.
A discharge was issued to R Bradford Hancock was a signee of the Richards Iron A composition meeting with A composition meeting wil the case of Daly, Herrotin & e M'INTYRE GORS The habeas corpus case of came up before Judge Biode noon.
Judge Van Higrins made a s
and asked to have an examina
charge of McIntyre.
Judge Bangs asked for more
Judge Bangs asked for more
Judge Blodgett said he thous
torney was entitled to the tin
not be fair to make a man ca
witnesses along with him.
to give bond he would be allow
he wanted an examination he

he wanted an examination he wifnesses could be gotten.
This seemed rather unastisf and ster a few minutes counsel, Mr. Higgins, said the but that McIntvre would give Colorado alone to stand trial.
Jude Blodgett said he tho much the best thing to do.
Mr. Swett inquired what bon Judge Blodgett thought \$5 cient. McIntyre and his coun bondsman, but up to the adjo had not succeeded, and will ge bly in the custody of the M from Colorado.

by in the custody of the M from Colorado.

THE PROTECT At 11 o'clock yesterday in meeting of the creditors of the life-Insurance Company in a filbbard for the purpose of el about twenty gentlemen were geveral from other cities.

After the Register had etata meeting, Mr. Van Schaack, Schaack Gibbons, represent of claims, nominated Mr. E. the Receiver, for Assignce.

Several voices were at once remomination was far from satis were not present or remomination was far from satis were present. He therefore the clection for one week, in portunity for the opposing of a chadidate.

Hegister Hibbard said that he could accommodate the spe time appointed for the election good reason for postponing it. Mr. E. M. Haines objected from that it was not possibly of the claims presented by Valuer valid without examinity in favor of carefully investiga allowing them to be voted upo Mr. Hibbard responded the four-fifths of the claims we Cooke would be elected by a Mr. Lesser urged that the dipot had a channe to get toget fore, wished to run in a man log without regard to the wiested.

The Register said that creams the telegar

esied. The Register said that from the States of Jowa. I consin, and they would not other meeting, if this wery tlemen who made the objectioned on the consequence of the said come from Boom.
Some further remarks were ter finally declared that he Cooke elected, and he would liodget this morning at 9.3 bomination confirmed, when made if desired.

The question as to the am the Assignes would be required iscussed. It was suggested of \$200,000 was too large, that the bond te fixed at suggested that it had been syainst every policy-boider, assets could reasonably be sufficiently large to watrant the part of the Assignes. Taxed at \$100,000.

Rather Hopple filed her to day against her busband, lag for a divorce on the grity, and desertion. She wilson, lag for a divorce on the grity, and desertion. She wilson, and for five years living he was a passent with some strange women buit, began neglecting and agys she tried her best to fectually, and about a year favor of another woman favor of another woman favor of another woman favor of another woman favor early sides ferwell years of land and receives \$100 a month divorce and alimony.

Judge Farwell yesterday porce. Mathide Wachter

Henry A. Schroeder file descephine, Louis C., and Ars and Philip Boutholomas and Philip Boutholomas Sapp. Edward Koch. (John Mattocks, trustee. Casor in trust, to forecloses Lot 11, in Weber & Lot 3, and the N. % of Lot 3, and the N. % of Lot. Int. It is a specific trust and the M. S. So another trust another trust and the M. S. So another

DWAY'S REMEDIES.

w violent or exeruciating the cain the Bed Ridden, Infirm Crippied, Worrden, prostrated with disease may suffer. Y'S READY RELIE LL AFFORD INSTANT BASE ion of the Kidneys; mation of the Bladder, ammation of the Bowels, ammation of the Lungs, Eggs Throat, Dimouit Breathin Palpitation of the Heart, Occup. Diphtheria,

of the READY RELIEF to the part VER AND AGUE ND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is need in this world that will cure Faver as John Maisrious. Blitons, Scarlet, Typhole other Favers (alided by MADWAY'S PILLY ADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Pitty ce

DR. RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent ay an Increase in Flesh an Veight is Seen and Felt.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

of Twelve Years' Growth ed by Radway's Resolvent

E, - 81 Per Bottle. MPORTANT LETTER

the like knots on a tree. My weight was maken a commenced with your remediate we handred and ten poends, out they are not. I have taken twenty four bottles of piles ine of Relief, and twenty four bottles of piles.

DR. RADWAY'S

ULATING PILLS!

arteless, elegantly coated with sweet sum-nate, purify, cleaner, and strengthen, bear or the little and strengthen, bear or the little and strengthen, bear of the Ston-the, Constipation, Costiyenes, the She Constipation, Costiyenes, Indeed, Sweek, Piles, and all derassements of socra, warranted to effect society, man-getable, containing an mercury, min-

D FALSE AND TRU

ome further remarks were made, but the Regis-faulty declared that he should consider Mr. ske elected, and he would appear before Judge edgett this morning at 9:30 o'clock to have the mission confirmed, when objections might be set if desired. made if desired.

The question as to the amount of bonds which he Assignes would be required to give was then discussed. If was suggested that the present bond of \$200,000 mas too large. A gentleman moved that the bond he fixed at \$50,000. Mr. Lester suggested that it had been proposed to proceed against every policy holder, and in that case the seste sould reasonably be supposed to become sufficiently large to warrant a fairly-sized bond on the part of the Assignes. The amount was finally and at \$100,000.

DIVORCES.

The Register said that creditors were present on the States of Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Wissisia, and they would not be able to attend anher meeting, if this were postponed. The genemen who made the objections were residents in hicsgo, and could come any day to the court-ton.

THE COURTS. same parties to foreclose a trust-deed for \$6,000 Seth T. Camp commenced a ant in trespa-against Charles and Ellen Laftner, claiming \$10, 000 for alleged slander. A Diminished Number of Bankrupts --- The Protection.

Criminal Business.

P. White, Chicago; debts, \$9,200. No

William E. Wheeler, Chicago; unsecured debts,

24,200; and accommodation paper. \$1,143.77.
Assets, machinery. \$5,000; stocks in the Maxwell and Globe Oil Companies. \$21,500; interest in oid maxwell, Wheeler & Co., naknown value;

size of Maxwell, whether & Co., maxhows value; claims stalest West Virginia Qil and Oil Land Company, etc., \$14,500. Francis F. Browne, Chicago; secured debts, \$3,-53.81; unsecured, \$11,017.90. Assets, notes,

nam S. and Frank K. McDonald, Chicago;

William S. and Frank K. McDonald, Chicago; preferred debts, \$75; unsecured, \$3,050. No assets. W. S. McDonald owes \$215, and Frank K. gló, and printer has any assets.

Charles H. Hall, Chicago; secured debts, \$614; usercared, \$07.052. All but about \$5,000 of this is due to Sherman, Hall, & Pope. Assets, open accesses \$500.

conis. \$800.

Senjamin Lumley, Chicago; preferred debts, \$12,000; unsecured, \$5, 140; and bills discounted,

200.

Charles we this nd. Unatsworth, Livingston Coun-ny debts, \$0,500. Assets, bills, notes, and judg-sents. \$531. and open accounts, \$1, 192.76. Frank Kielnhear, Chicago; debts, \$7,875. As-seis, lands, \$235; bills and notes, \$2,900. The hankrapt offers 25 cents on the dollar cash in set-

ment.

As involuntary periods. Stephens by Mary A. King on a claim for \$2,\$5.25; Horace M. Chapman, on a claim for \$142;
\$6.5. K. Dow, \$321. He is charged with having

and S. Dow, \$2:1. He is charged with having left the State with intent to defraud his creditors. I rule to show cause the 11th inst. was issued. William H. Taylor, Chicago; secured debts, 1152,82; unsecured, \$44,300. Assets, notes, 55; open accounts, \$85; notes \$1,300. Also, an interest in the firm of Taylor, Thomas & Cu., which frm in June, 1877, assigned Ms property to I. 6. Klinch for the benefit of its creditors.

Resan H. Ives, Chicago; dubts, \$1,676. No

Frederick T. Ellithorpe, Chicago; preferred tobts \$21; secured, \$2,525; ansecured, \$9,650. insets open accounts. \$34. George A. Chambers, Chicago; secured debts, 800; unsecured, \$197,224.82; bills discount-4,511,750; and accommodation paper, \$300. Assessments.

is nominal.

Allen N. Merrill, Aurora, Kane County; debts, 400. Assets lands. \$2,500, mortgaged for 600, 500; notes, 500,50; horses, cows, etc., \$275, 1877; hay, onts, pr., etc., \$42,50; and worthless judgments, and farm-tools, 277; hay, onts, pr., etc.

Joseph Cahill, Chicago; preferred debts, \$15.90; present, \$1,200; and unsecured, \$2,692. Assets, and stock and fixtures, bugay, etc., \$250. heals L. Adams, Jollet; secured debts, \$850; mecured, \$2,735. Assets, notes, \$250.

secured, \$2,735. Assets, notes, \$250.
harrie C. Hughes, Chicago; secured debts,
\$30; unsecured, \$27,700. No assets.
filliam J. Faulkner, Chicago; preferred debts,
\$11; secured debts, \$15,650; unsecured, \$25.
h. Assets, a three-fourths interest in Lewis'
ent water-meter, \$1,000; a three-fourths inst in Lewis' instent hydraulite engine, \$1,000;
s hydraulic engine, tools, etc., \$1,000,
addord Hancock was elected Assignoe of WillHaber.

soer.
composition meeting of Walter S. Babcock onthesed to May 6.
composition meeting of Gooch & Barber is r 10 a. m. to-day.
ries A. Corawall was appointed Provisional nee of John Millineyer.
order was dailered for the sale of the assets of lumbers' Supply Company, and of Bowen

in Faron war appointed Provisional Assignee

Jehn Faros was appointed Provisional Assignated Thomas Noonan.

A discharge was issued to Robert S. Wallace.
Braiford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of the Richards Iron Works.

A composition meeting will be held May 13 in the case of Jacob and Michael Kleffer.

A composition meeting will be held May 14 in the case of Daly, Henroth & Co.

M'INTYRE GOES BACK.

The habeas corpus case of Henry A. McIntyre came up before Judge Blodgett yesterday after-moon.

Judge Van Higgins made a statement of the case

Judge Van Higgins made a statement of the case and asked to bare an examination at once or a discharge of McIntyre.

Judge Blongs asked for more time.

Judge Blongs asked for more time.

Judge Blongs asked for more time.

Judge Blongsett said he thought the District-Attemey was entitled to the time asked. It would not be fair to make a man carry a whole troop of winesses along with him. If McIntyre wanted is give bond he would be allowed to give it, but if is wanted an examination he must wait until the sinesses could be gotten.

This seemed rather unsatisfactory to McIntyre, as after a few minutes consultation one of his ownsel, Mr. Higgins, said that he did not know at that McIntyre would give bail and go back to belong to a long to the case of the second of t

snottade alone to stand triat.

Jude Blodgett said he thought that would be such the best thing to do.

Mr. Swett inquired what bond would be required. Judge Blodgett thought \$5,000 would be sufficient. McIntyre and his counsel then left to get a madman, but up to the adjournment of court he is not succeeded, and will go back to-day probabin the custody of the Marchal who came on wm Colorado.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was a setting of the creditors of the defunct Protection.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was a setting of the creditors of the defunct Protection ifs-haurance Company in the office of Register Ibeard for the purpose of clecting an Assignce. Jour twenty gentlemen were present, including steal from other cities.

After the Register had stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Van Schaack, of the firm of Van schaack & Gibbone, representing \$100,000 worth of claims, nominated Mr. E. B. Cooke, the present Receiver, for Assignce.

Several volces were at once raised in opposition. If. W. Lester said that many of the holders of claims were not present or represented, and the somination was far from satisfactory to many who were present. He therefore moved to postpone the election for one week, in order to give an opportunity for the opposing creditors to agree upon a candidate.

Register Hibbard said that he did not see how.

Record of Judgments, New Suits. The drop in the number of new bankruptcy peti-tics yes greater resterday than the day before. Only sixteen new cases were begun. The follow-ing is the list since the last publication:

against Charles and Ellen Laftner, claiming \$10,000 for alleged slander.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Frank Hempus was found guilty of forgery and
given one year in the Penitentiary.

Jamea Wells was on trial for burglary.

In the case of Marso, on trial for nesanit with intent to gill, the jury returned a verdict of guilty,
and five years in the Penitentiary.

FROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Henry Apfel, letters were granted
to Phillip Apfel, under bond for \$22, 630.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODERT-No COURT for a week.

THE APPELLATE COURF-Call begins at No. 39, Diveney vs. Johnson, and goes at far as possible. No
case on trial.

JUDGE GANY-135, 136, 139, 141, 144 to 150, 154, and
158 to 168, inclusive. No. 67, Sunderland vs. Lake
Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, on
trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-88, 89, 80, to 95, 87, 88, 100 to 103,

JUDGE JAMESON-88, 89, 80, to 95, 87, 88, 100 to 103.

rial.

JUDGE JAMESON-88, 89, 90 to 95, 87, 98, 100 to 103.

OS, 108 to 110, 113 to 115, all inclusive. No case on JUDE ROSERS-56 to 86, inclusive, recept 57, No. 30, Orden vs. Crozer, on trial.

JUDE BOTH 68, 12, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, No. 88, JUDES BOTH 68, 22, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, No. 88, JUDES ROSERS, 178, 177 to 198, inclusive 277, and calendar Nos. 188, 173, 177 to 198, inclusive 277, and calendar JUDES RAWELL-541, Flucips vs. Luce.

JUDES WILLIAMS-1, 650, Colwell vs. Colwell.

BUPERIOR COURT—CONFRSIONS—George Wilson et al. vs. Michael Doyle and Daniel Healey, \$129.97.—Henry Hach vs. John G. Stetzuer, \$143.35.
Judog Gary—Henry Reidel vs. Issac Ruthishaver, \$710.75.—H. H. Haudy et al. vs. Simeon W. King, \$291. JUDGE JAMESON-Harris Goldberg vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; verdict. \$3,000, and motion for a new trial by defendant.—Charles De-lane vs. George S. Poppers, \$50.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Rascalities Perpetrated at the New York Custom-House Receive a Shaking-Up from the Philadelphia and Boston News-

papers.
COLOSSAL SMUGGLING IN NEW YORK. COLOSSAL SMUGGLING IN NEW YORK.

Philasiphia North American.

The old-fashioned idea of smuggling is that of a contraband trade carried on secretly, at obscure places on a sea-coast, in small, swift-sailing vessels, carrying a light cargo, which is all landed and stored away in some snug hiding-place at night, in a single hour or less. But among the inventions of the present age is the transfer of the practice of smuggling to the open daylight, in the greatest port of this Republic, under cover of jegal masmugging to the open daylight, in the greatest port of this Republic, under cover of legal machinery, with all the formality of false invoices, false paths, false names of goods and consigness, and with the connivance of the Custom-House. This is much more genteel, respectable, lucrative, and easy. There is no risk of loss of life

and with the connivance of the Custom-House. This is much more genteel, respectable, incrative, and easy. There is no risk of loss of life or money. The smugglers pass for merchants, and wear broadcloth suits and diamond jewelry. The goods are landed regularly, pass all the legal forms, and leverything is straight and easy. This is smuggling perfected under the auspices of New York Custom-House officials, who receive one salary from the Government for enforcing the laws and another salary from the smugglers for couniving at fraud.

In 1862 the annual report of the Treasury Department quoted, from the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the following description of these fraues: "The invoices were often made out in Scittious sames, and goods belonging to one person were frequently entered as belonging to another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud, and in others it was perpetrated without his knowledge. In the former case money was paid by the importer to his broker, who paid a portion to the officials in the Custom-House; and in the latter the broker retained the difference between the true smount of duty and that actually paid, likewise paying a portion to his confederates in the Custom-House. After entries had been completed invoices and entries were in many instances obtained and destroyed, so as to obliterate as far as possible all evidence of the frauds."

This statement will enable the reader to understand the extreme difficulty of proving the extent of the frauds and the Solicitor, after careful investigation, expressed the opinion that the frauds are extensively, constantly, and systematically carried on, and that "there can be no doubt that large numbers of invoices are made by the importers themselves in this country." Of course, the business reader will understand that the essential feature of all these frauds was the system of undervaluation, by which a large portion of the duties were never paid at all. This was based on that advances imported there are upon consignments

though supposed to be national and uniform, is actually 35 per cent less at New York than at Boston, Philadeiphia, Baltimore, or any other city. This is why men like Fernando Wood attach so much importance to a tartif in which ad valorem duties play the leading part. This is why the thing called free-trade is rampant at New York.

In order to show the utter impossibility of preventing these frauds while the ad valorem system prevails, we quote from Mr. Webb's statement the annexed passage: "The number of invoices per day at the port of New York is, on the average, about 500, with corresponding entries; and whom we take into the account that these are of every conceivable variety as to classification, quality, or value, it is not too much to say that the greatest degree of fidelity, astuteness, and energy is insufficient to meet all the wants of the Government and protect it against manifold frauds. So complicated is the present system that at every step in its execution it is beset with almost every species of opportunity and inducement for false invoices, false valuations, false classifications, false entries, irregular or false manifects; and, however vigitant other agents of the Government may be, it is but the language of experience and reason to say numerous and continued frauds may be expected in some form or other. The difficulties of an organic character, inherent in the system itself, and which are common to all advalorem systems everywhere, are well night insurmountable under high ad valorem rates. There is official evidence that the Wood tariff is expressly framed for the encouragement of fraud on the most comprehensive and colossal scale, and that this is the real reason for the zeal and venemence displayed in its behalf. New York has become the elysium of snuggiers, and this bill is framed for their benefit exclusively, regardiess of the destructive influence it might exert upon all domestic interests.

pertantly for the opposing creditors to agree upon a candidate.

Register Hibbard said that he did not see how he could accommodate the speaker, as this was the lime appointed for the election, and there was no pool reason for postponing it.

Mr. E. M. Haines objected to the election on the ground that it was not possible to tell how many of the claims presented by Van Schnack & Gibbons were valid without examining them, and he was in favor of carefully investigating all claims before allowing them to be voted upon.

Mr. Hibbard responded that, even supposing four afths of the claims were illegal, still Mr. Cooke would be elected by a majority.

Mr. Lester sirged that the different creditors had not had a chance to get together and agree upon a tandidate, while here was one firm which concolled a large number of votes, and which, therefore, wished to run in a man of their own choosing without regard to the wishes of others intermied.

The Register said that creditors were present For some time past honest importers of dry goods who sell their wares in inland ports, as well as some dealers in Boston, have found cause of complaint, in that they could buy certain articles in New York cheaper than they could import them. This fact alone argued that the United States revenue was being defrauded, and the Government has instituted an investigating commission. in New York cheaper than they could import them. This fact alone argued that the United States revenue was being defrauded, and the Government has instituted an investigating commission with a view of primarily protecting the revenue interests, and. second. of regulating trade and patting the machinery governing it into more effective operation. It has been suspected, as before suggested in these columns, that foreign manufacturers of, say silk, for instance, have had agents in New York to whom they have consigned goods at an undervaluation. The agents have thus been able to sell their goods to retailers at a less price than retailers could import them, and it is claimed that the practice has become so extensive as to somewhat demoralize trade. To correct the alleged evil the United States Government has created an investigating commission with the special purpose of correcting the abuses complained of, and of effecting, if possible, some means of preventing the various ports,—inland and seaboard.—and to discover, if possible, some means of preventing the frauds that are and for some time have been, as alleged, practiced in the importation of many lines of goods, notably silks, velvets, gloves, and certain kinds of linen.

This Commission has of late been investigating in other cities, and is now in session in Boston. It was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to complaints that had often been made from interior and reabcard ports to the effect that through frauds, discriminations in appraisements, classifications, damage allowances, etc., honest importers bad been driven out of the business of importing to a great extent. The strongest complaints came from the interior ports, such as Chicago, St. Louis. Milwaukee, and Cincinnati.—the resident importers assecting that, by reason of these alleged tracty of the part of the Appraisers at the hortory ports, goods were being passed there at a lower classification than at ports upon the seaboard; and that large losses accrued to the revenue in the

member of the Investigating Commission. It is understood that the Commission will hold sessions in Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and, sinally, in New York. Little is known of the result of the investigations thus far made, except what has from time to time appeared in Western newspapers. From that it appears that the complaints, so far as many lines of goods are concerned, are well founded,—that is to say, that the importations of silks, gloves, velvets, and the higher grades of linens, is monopolized by manufacturers, or foreign factors, through agents in this country, thus driving out of the business all American merchants who would be importers of these lines of goods, no matter how wealthy or how well established they may be in their trade. The annual loss to the revenue, it is estimated, can be reckoned by millions of dollars.

Hitherto investigations of a kindred nature have been made by Government officers or Congressional commitrees exclusively. The new feature of this Commission is, that in each city where there are importers a resident interested in the business of importation is made a part of the Commission, thus bringing to the issue a practical knowledge of the causes of local complaint. It is intimated that, through the power wielded by those whose irregularities it is almed to check, would-be honest merchants have been obliged, in self-protection, to purchase goods with the understanding that they had been illegally imported. nember of the Investigating Commission.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

The Commission which is now in this city and The Commission which is now in this city and taking testimony at the Custom-House respecting, the undervaluation of certain classes of goods is charged with a very important duty. For many years there have been complaints of undervaluation of goods imported to New York, which has been so great at times as to render it impossible for important to the reliable to the position of the property in other times. for importers in other cities to engage in the busi-ness. Of late the chief complaint has been made of for importers in other cities to engage in the business. Of late the chief complaint has been made of the undervaluation of all kinds of slik goods, gloves, etc. It is said that no leading importer in this country is at present engaged in these lines of trade, but that they are monopolized up the agents of houses abroad that are able by undervaluation to import these classes of goods at prices with which no fair-dealing importer can compete. The foreign house makes its invoices, the American Consuls at the ports of export, who should know something of the value of the goods, certifies to their correctness, and the Appraisers at New York, by some unexplained oversight or possible collusion, do not correct the prices. A Special Agent who has given some time to the investigation of this matter estimates that the revenues are defrauded of \$10,000,000 annually by these manipulations. Nor does the consuper derive any benefit from undervaluation in customs entries. The goods are put upon the market by the agents of foreign importers at prices which make it for the interest of the large dealers here to purchase of them rather than import the same themselves, but not so low as to generally affect the retail price.

The Commission is to take testimony respecting the charges at various ports, and recommend to the Department whatever action it deems the most effective to correct whatever irregularities have been carried on by undervaluation. The undertaking is a very considerable one, and those who are making millions out of the business will spare no efforts to retain their monopoly.

INVESTIGATING NEW YORK PRAUDS.

Boston Journal.

The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of Gen. Meredith, Chief of Appraisers, and Messrs. Bingham and Hinds, Special Agents of the Department, the object of which is to investigate the cause of the undervaluation of invoices of certain goods of foreign importation, have commenced their sessions in this city. The order of Secretary Sherman gave authority to write some prominent, important to act thority to invite some prominent importer to act on the Commission, and Mr. John Hogg, of the firm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, has accepted the frm of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, has accepted the invitation to fill the position. The Commission will probably continue their meetings during the greater portion of next week, and the members would be glad to receive any communications from importers who have complaints to make of the operation of the existing laws, or who may feel inclined to offer any suggestions pertaining to the subject. The Commission will endeavor to fix upon some method by which the price of goods abroad can be ascertained, and will also give their attention to the subject of excessive damage allowance.

MR. BURCHARD DEFENDS HIS ANTI-TOBAC-CO PRO-INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—In last Friday's
Tribuns I notice the following paragraph, referring to myself and to the bill on the calendar containing provisions for the [reimposition] collection of an income tax:

lection of an income tax:

We are sorry to be compelled to add that the infamous attempt of the present Confederate House of
Representatives at Washington to levy an additions
and unconstitutional tax on the thrift and industry of
the North and West in order to raise money to pay
Rebe claimton, it likely to be made successful through
the action of the Hon. H. C. Burchard, the member of
Congress from the First District of this State, elected
as a Republican. It was by his casting vote in the Committee on Ways and Means that the bill has been ordered to be reported. He is believed to be the only
Republican member of either House of Congress who
is in favor of reviving this income tax, creating a new
brood of officeholders, and filling the land with pimps,
whes, and inquisitors, to pry into the private adairs of
the produce, and bringing in its train fill-feeling, public
demoralization, and perjury.

The hill as reported, did not favor because

The bill as reported 1 did not favor, because o its large reduction of the tax on tobacco, agains which I had voted. It was agreed by the Commit tee without opposition that the bill might be re ported, members reserving to themselves the righ

had unmistakably expressed its judgment in favor of an income tax. It had virtually instructed the Committee to report such a measure, by a vote of 165 yeas for and but 89 votes against, the follow-ing resolution:

ing resolution:

Resolution:

Resoluted. That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and are hereby, instructed to report a bill imposing a graduated tax upon the excess of income above a resonable minimum to be fixed by law, and that said bill be reported at the earliest practicable moment.

So far from being "the only Republican member of either House of Congress who is in favor of reviving the income tax," forfy-nine Republicans voted for the passage of that resolution. Of the States west of Ohio, forty voted for and but thirteen against the resolution, while Representatives from the States west of Ohio, forty voted for and but thirteen against the resolution, while Representatives from the wealthy Eastern States generally voted against 4t, without regard to party.

That the latter and the Eastern metropolitan press, speaking for those who have amassed great fortunes and enjoy ample incomes therefrom should oppose this tax, is not unnatural. But would it be wise to attempt to make a party issue upon this tax?

Thousands of Republicans in every district of

should oppose this tax, is not unnatural. But would it be wise to attempt to make a party issue upon this tax?

Thomsands of Republicans in every district of the Northwest believe it to be just and equitable. The Supreme Court has pronounced it constitutional. The act of 1870 which excused those having incomes below \$2,000 from making returns was not offensive unless to some of the incometax payers, who in 1870 numbered but 1,700 in the whole State of Illinois.

While an income lax ought not to be imposed to relieve tobacco smokers and chewers from taxation whenever additional revenues are required, incomes are a fairer and tess burdencome subject of taxation than ten and coffee and the necessaries of life. Respectfully yours,

H. C. Burchard.

CHICAGO AS A COTTON MARKET. CHICAGO, May 1.—In an issue of your paper of the 3d of March I noticed an article headed "Chicago as a Cotton Market," which to a great extent pointed out the facilities as well as the advantages which Chicago possesses to establish successfully and permanently that branch of trade. I feel rather surprised to see the very slight notice taken of that article by our business men, and that but little effort has been made in that direction cousidering the great advantages that would be derived by making Chicago a cotton market, of the success

of which there could be no doubt. If our business men will consider that but a short time will elapse until the West must see us own time will ciapse until the West must see its own manufactories and mills independent of the Kast, those who enter upon this manufacture will invest their capital with the promise of sure success, and less far-seeing people than the Chicago merchant must come to the conclusion that some Western city in the not distant starpe will pave the way for a branch of trade which will bring prosperity to its community. Chicago is linked with the cotton-fields of the Southwest, more so than any of her competing cities of the Nest. Her railroad connections South as well as East are complete, and in time her water courses will secure direct European communication. What then, its prevent the cotton trade and manufacturing of cotton goods being a source of prosperity for Chicago? Would it not be in the interest of our capitalists to give this matter thoughtful consideration in view of the importance of this subject, and find means to establish this trade before the commencing of the new cotton season?

Rectal Dispute to The Trisume.

KALAMAZOO, Mich. April 31.—Judge Hawes, of this circuit, denied to day the motion for a new trial in the Newcomer vs. Van Densen case. The motion was submitted some Iwo weeks ago. Ninety days are allowed defendant to file a bill of exceptions. The bill will undoubtedly be made out stop, and the case will go to the Supreme Coart. oon, and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

To be Editor of The Tribues.

EnsLawood April 30.—The statement in your issue of the 28th, that I was about to begin suit against H. B. Lewis to recover \$200 in a school order said to have been issued for my benefit, is without authority from me. Respectfully.

CORRECTION

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
Cuicaso, May I. - Permit me to correct your report of to-day's issue as to Dr. Schleyer's errand at Commissioner Hoyne's office. It was not the Dector but I as a storage when the second in the sec

ter: The Dector, an old good-hearted man, out of kindiness and sympathy, picked a poor young physician from the streets and gave him board and lodging for some months until the latter could earn something. As requital for this kindness the said young physician, after having left the house of said Doctor, is now writing postal-cards with epithets undit for nuclication. Thus it was not concerning postal-cards from Dr. Schleyer's patient, but from one of those human insects in society that so often destroy our sense of sympathy towards suffering humanity.

Andrew Gron.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship Rotterdam having arrived here without a physician, and having had some deaths on board, the Commissioners of Immigration have adopted a resolution calling the attention of the Dutch Government to the case. the attention of the Dutch Government to the case, and praying it will in the future inflict such penalties as may be necessary on all emigrant ships sailing for this country without a physician. There was a medicine-chest in Capt. Lucas charge, but he said when he was called upon to use it he became so puzzled as to the proper quantities that he did not dare to administer the smallest dozes.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS purposes throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the arms price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday. J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty second st.

8 M WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madion st., near Western av.
KOBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depol, 1
Blue Island av., corner of Haisted st.

H. C. HERNICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., curner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-S3, 500-2 FRAMED STORKS. AND LOT

1 SON 180 to alley, on West Lakes a., between Union
sin Halisted; reals for \$36 per mouth and clear; is
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POR SALE—BARGAINS IN BUSINESS BLOCKS.

To centrally located, paying good interest on investment Large machine abop, suitable for manufacturers, on North Side, as great bargain. Stores on River at and on West Lake st. Marble front residence on Michigan av., near Righteenth st.; \$12,000. Marble fronts out Calumet av., \$4,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington st.

ington st.

FOR SALE-LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, HURON-ST.,
Also lots on North Dearborg- sv. and North State- st.
Also lots on North Dearborg- sv. and North State- st.
Applyte OWNER, 278 Onlo- st.

FOR SALE-TWO HOUSES, WITH LOTS 22 NOO
C each on Butterfield st., between Twenty-uluth
and Thirtleth; price \$2, 500. S. D. PIERCE, Hooley's
Theatre. FOR SALE-LOT AND TWO-STORY HOUSE, 100

FOR SALE-LOT AND TWO-STORY HOUSE, 100

Johnson-st., near Twentieth; part cash, balance
2 years; must be sold. Inquire on premises. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-RESIDENCES AND RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park; 100 feet; special bar-gain at Kenwood. Gothic house at Hyde Park; \$4,000. Lots near Hyde Park depot at \$500. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st. Washington-st.

FOR SALE-SOUTH WATER-ST, PROPERTY
pays 12% per cent net; best part of the street. A
PATTERSON, 92 Washington-st. PATTERSON, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fars
10 cents. 1RA BROWN, 142 Lassile-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-A FINE FRUIT-FARM OF 20 ACRES. 454 miles from St. Joseph. Mitch.; has elegant residence, with all modern improvements. Will sell cheap for each or clear city property. Address MRS. J. F. DUNCAN, issee Indiana-sr. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.
TO RENT-MY LARGE ELEGANT BRICK AND stone dry goods store, 100 feet deep, with basement same size, situated on the corner of state and Bridge size; the central and best stand in the city; formerly occupied by Hullston, and lately by Bently & Son. Address BENJAMIN BROWN, P. O. Box SS, Beloit, Wis. TO RENT-STORES-112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
with living rooms in rear, and suitable for a bak

ry, 229 and 231 East Van Buren-st, \$15. 740 West Madison-st., \$15. BARD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. \$7 BARD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSale st. 11
TO RENT-FOR WHOLESALE BUSINESS. FOR
one or a term of years, the 3 story and basement
brick building 274 South Water-st.; will be altered to
Rich and Walter MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.,
Ricom 1. TO RENT-STORES 406 AND 412 SOUTH CEARK
at., in St. James' Block. Inquire at Room 42, 16
Washington-st. TO RENT-STORE 149 WEST RANDOLPH-ST... very desirable for dry goods or tobacco; \$25; at basement 204 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-IN LAKESIDE BUILDING. CORNER of Clark and Adams st., very desirable offices, well lighted, steam heating, etc.; single or en suite, only a few steps from the Court-House the Post-Office; also an entire floor, with elevator facilities, steam heating, and steam power if desired. Inquire at Room 5 in the building. TO RENT-BASEMENT OFFICE 110 DEARBORN. st. 40 feet square, fine yault, light on two sides. Apply to GRANT & SWIFT, 28 Portland Block. TO RENT-FRONT OFFICES AND ROOMS IN building 194 Clark-st. Inquire on premises, Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT-OFFICES, WITH VAULTS (TWO HIGH basements), at 200-210 Lassile-st., at basement 204

Lassile-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT-DOCK, CORNER POLK AND BEACHsts. 250x530, with brick office, barn, sheds, railroad tracks, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 Lassile-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-BASEMENT OF NO. 27, AND SECOND and third floors of Nos. 23 and 27 South Canal-st., by GEORGE A. SEARL. No. 69 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

TO RENT-THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 206 State-st., suitable for light manufacturing business, with use of elevator; a desirable location for printing-office. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room I.

SL, ROOM I.

[NO BENT-LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, ELE-vator, and excellent light. The GOWAN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark-st.

[On RENT-HALL ON THE CORNER OF WELLS In and Superior-sits, for club or lodge purposes, with dwelling stached; sine stores and basement will be rented cheap. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington. TO RENT-LARGE 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING cor Culaton and Dekoven-sts., autable for fine carpenter shop or furniture factory. BAIRD & BKADLEY, 90 LaSaile-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE. WELL-FUR-ulahed house, in good location. Will board occu-pants if desired. Best of references. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CRANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED IN A LEGITIMATE paying business, safe and permanent: \$2,500 and good references required. Address Z 62, Tribune.

BUSINESS MAN WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200 TO \$1,000 to take exclusive control of a business which will pay the investment annually. Call to-day at Room No. 1 Sauds House, corner Wabssh-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—\$4,000 CASH WILL BUY A STOCK of dry goods in good condition, with an established cab trade, on the lowa Division of the C. & N. W. R. it.; location one of the best; in brick bailding, 20x80. Further information through correspondence. Address y. Tribune office.

F. Tribuns office.

NO DECEPTION, PROVE IT BY STRICTEST INVestigation, that \$8.500 will enable you to clear
from \$7.5 to \$100 per week in hotel, well-furnjaned
and of good reputation, restaurant on first floor; parand billiards in basement; location two blocks from
Palmer House; long lease, very low rent; bar nearly
pays rent; some trade taken; sickness only the cause
of selling. Address Z \$1, Tribuno office.

RECEIVER'S SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE
good locality. Apply to W. L. DEWOLF. Receiver,
Room 73, 132 Lasalie-st. good locality. Apply to W. L. DEWOLF. Receiver, Room 23, 132 Lasalie-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS reneral stock, consisting of dry goods, caracting, clothing, bate and caps, and ladder and children alones. At Mource, Wis. Monroe is the terminus of the Southern Branch of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. has 5 000 inhabitiants and a large country tributary to it, and is one of the best husiness points in the state. We have been in the trade here for nineteen years, and are doing a large and preditable business, and only leave it for good casons. The stock is tree from oid and shop worm goods, and wilk invoice about \$15,000.

This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those wishing to investigate should apply at once to F. P. PARLIN. Moaroe, Wis.

VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE: JUST THE blaces for a man acquainted with the business, with a little capital. the State is filling up fast, and now its all the state is filling up fast, and now its selection.

\$1.000 OR \$1.500 TO INVEST IN GOOD, PAYing business. Address, stating business
address tating business
and resi name, or ne reply, 2.51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-HOTEL RANGE, MARBLE-TOP TA-bles, fixtures of a first-class restaurant. 71 Wa-FOR SALE-SCHR. MILLARD FILLMORE, 291 tons capacity, 18,500 bu corn. Apply to HENRY C. RANNEY & CO., 122 LaSaile-st.

MUSICAL CLIV. BARGAINS AT MARTIN'S. BLEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS AT 550 AND UF WARDS.
Always in stock, fine parior organs, with latest improvements: prices, 550, 570, 5100, 5125. Fine rose-wood pranos, 5170, 5500, 5250; five years guarantes.
B. T. MASTIN, 154 State-8., Chicago,

TO REAT-HOUSES.

TO BENT-110 DENYEL BOULEVARD, 10 ROOMS.
1504 Wabash av., 3-story and basement marble-front.
37 Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement, stong-front.
535. front. \$35.

Greenwood-av., near Forty-third-st., 2-story and manaard. 2 pariors, dining-room, and kifechen on first floor, \$30.

Corner Greenwood and Forty-third-st., 2-story and manaard, \$35.

1737 State. st., cottage, 35-foot lot. \$18.

\$50 per month.

\$40 per month.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT-1048, 1048, AND 1059 MICHIGAN-AY., 214 Twenty-ninth-st.; also 98 South Sangamon-st. Inquire of P. D. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-\$35 PRR MONTH-FINE MARBLE-front house, 1459 Frairie-av. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 30 Reaper Block. BROWN, 50 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-THE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE 980
Michigan-av, will be put in thorough good repair;
furnace, bath, hot water, 10 rooms all modern improvements; possession at once; rent \$35. WALTER
MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. Room 1.
TORENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE
front house, 116 Rhodes-av.; very low reat. BEVERIBGE & DEWEY, 52 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-214 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. FOR TERMS
apply at 216 Twenty-might-st.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE
front dwelling 441 Michigan-av., with brick barn;
in good order. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 60 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-1144 PRAINIE AV. NEAR TWENTY-fith st. 2-story frame, brick basement dwelling, with gas fixures, turnace, and good barn. BAIND & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A magmiteen hardwood-finished swell-front house ou Michigan-av., near Eighteensh-st., near block to the new club-house, for one or more years. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 4 and 9 Byran Block.

TO RENT-1341 INDIANA-AV., OCTAGON STONE front, grained throughout, calcimining all through.

Go and see it.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE
of seven rooms, bath-room, etc., in first-class
order: \$40 per month, 7e Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT-A COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED,
ninhed, of seven rooms, 15 minutes walk from
Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-ar, cars, with
large yard barn, and hennery; to a small family who
are responsible will rent for \$30 per month. JAS. H.
HILL, 9t Degriforn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT-282 WARASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURplashed or unfurnished.

TO RENT-ON UGDEN-AV. BRTWEEN ADAMS and Jackson-ats. very desirable brick houses without basements, 8 rooms and bath-room. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-SP. TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME houses with barn and all modern improvements. Nos. 577 and 579 West Adams at; will be put in thorough mood repair. WALTER MATTOCKS. 40 Dearborn-st. Koom I.

HOOM I.

TO KENT-\$15 PER MONTH, J.STORY BRICK bouse \$15 Western-av.; \$15, 2-story brick, 28 Harvard-at.; \$7, first floor 1149 West Taylor-at.; \$200 per year, 2-story brick, (Franchaw-at.) floor Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH, 3-STORY BRICK bouse 966 West Folk-at.; \$12, 2-story brick, 424 Irving-place, Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK bouse, 1034 West Adams-at. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-at. BROWN, 1006 West Vas Buren: st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 54 DEPUTSTER-ST. NEAR Harlison. Paved sirest and near street-cars. \$20.

TO RENT—NO. 40 LAFLIN-ST. NEAR MONroc. elegant 3-story stone front house, brick barn, only \$30. No. 183 South Lincoln-st., near Adams, fine frame, only \$25. H. OSBORN & SON. 122 Lessile.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, furnace, bot and cold water, gas axistres, 10 rooms and bath, \$40, 321 West Van Burenses. Apply at 204 LaSalle-st. basement.

TO REN1—THREE FINE BRICK HOUSES, HALF block from Ogdensar, street-cars; water, gas, and bath; small barn. Nob. 17, 19 and 21 Flournoy-st., \$25.

R. RENNEDY, 183 Destroors-st., Room 3.

TO REN1—THREE PINE BRICK HOUSES, HALF block from Ogdensar, street-cars; water, gas, and bath; small barn. Nob. 17, 19 and 21 Flournoy-st., \$25.

R. RENNEDY, 183 Destroors-st., Room 3. TO RENT-\$55 AND \$60. NOS. 24 AND 26 BISHOP COURT, 3-story and basement stone-fronts. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. TO RENT-836, 837, 840, 844 AND 846 ADAMS-ST., nine and ten rooms, octagon front, furnace, bath, and all modern improvements; rent low. No. 962 Harrison-st., wooden house, ten rooms, is good repair; rent \$20. ABNER TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st. TO BENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY
-Elegant marble-front house, 213 Ashland-av.,
gas-flyings furnace, and range. Inquire at 135 South
Clark-st.

Clark-st.

TO RENT-153 LOOMIS-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, good order, large garden: rent \$30. Apply at 143 Loomis-st. North Side.

TO RENT-3 TWO STORY AND BASEMENT MARbic front dwelling houses, newly painted and calclimined throughout, for ooms, hot water, bath, etc.,
on Erie-st., between Clark and Lassile: rent \$40,
WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearburs-st., Room 1. TO RINT-CHEAP-NOS. 215 AND 217 NORTH
To RINT-CHEAP-NOS. 215 AND 217 NORTH
I state-st.; 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, will be put in complete order. E. ANTHONY.
91 Washington-st.
TO RENT-73 RUSH-ST. FURNISHED 2-STORY
I and basement merble front, corner Ohio st.; all conveniences, etc. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY,
Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. ROOMS 8 and 8 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON NORTH Dearbornest, \$680; on Oak-st., \$430. GEO. H. ROZET, 95 Washington-st.

ROZET, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house. 42 Rush-st., 14 rooms, gas fittures, furnace, in thorough repair. H. A. GOUDRICH, 75 Dearborn-st., Boom 14.

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, SO LASALLE SOUTH SIDE.
3-story and basement stone front, 905 Michigan-av. Very fine and large 3-story and basement frame, with arge pare. 1179 Indiana-av. 24 story and basement stone fronts 1810, 1812, 1818 20, 1822, 1824, and 1826 Wabash-av., \$35. 1822, 1824, and 1828 Wabsel-av., \$33, 2418, 22-story and basement brick, 1838 displays., corner Thirty-second-st., gas-fixtures and furnace: \$40, 23-story and basement bricks, drove-land-court: \$18, 1800 and 1832 Butterfield-st., 111. Coitage drove-av., and 1831 Frairie-av. Butterfield-st., 111. Coitage drove-av., and 1831 Frairie-av. Butterfield-st., 112. Large frame dwelling, corner feorty-seyenth-st. and Egandale-av., with 10 100, 220, \$20, 320, 330.

3-story and basement bricks, with 2-story brick barns, 626 and 630 West Adams-st.; \$40, 300 Warren-av., and basement brick, steam heat, 300 Warren-av., \$20, 30

2-story and basement brick, 2 Campbell Park; \$20.

2-story and basement brick, 2 Campbell Park; \$20.

2-story and basement brick, 159 South Green.st.; \$40.

2-story and basement brick, 599 and 601 North
Robey-8t., near Wicker Park.

2-story and basement frame, 742 West Lake-st.; \$25.

2-story frame, 489 Warren-av.; \$15.

Rooms on second floor 782 Carrolt-av.; \$2.

Cottage on May-st., near Twenty-second.

Large frame, suitable for a boarding-nonse, Mayst., near Twenty-second.

NOITH SIDE.

2-story and basement bricks, 98 and 108 Delawareplace; \$25.

2-story and basement bricks, 189 Websier-av.; \$35.

2-story and basement brick, 319 Websier-av.; \$35.

2-story and basement brick, 328 Bissell-st.; \$25.

Basement and first floor of brick, 782 Sedgwick-st., \$700ms; \$15.

Submrbass.

TO RENT-SEVERAL FINE DWELLING HOUSE:
with elegant grounds, in the beautiful Village or
Winnette, 14 miles north of Chicago, on Northwesters
Ralipad, from \$8 to \$12 per month—not \$2 per cent or
the valuation of the property. For particulars inquire
of F. P. SHELION, with British America Insurance
Company, 177 LaSaile-st. Company, 177 Lasaite-at.

TO KENT-FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE
lot at Kenwood, first-class, with barn; large house
at Oakland. B. A. ULKICH. Room 6, 99 Washington. TO RENT-THE LARGE FRAME COUNTRY residence of N. B. Judd, on Forty-seventhest, between Woodiswn-av, and the lake, with improved grounds, within one block and a half of Kenwood Station. WALTER MATFOCKS, 40 Dearborn-at., Room 1. Room i.

TO RENT-AT 64 PER MONTH-A NICE COTTAGE
and large lot covered with trees, at South Evans
ton, two minutes walk from depot. C. J. HANBLE
TON, 14 Resper Block.

TO RENT_ROOMS,

TO RENT-20 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE POE same for sale or exchange: a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 376 State-st.

TO RENT-TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen, large well furnished room without board, or Thirty-first-ste, near steam and street cars. Address for three days V 21, Tribune office. To RENT-508 WABASH AV., NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms. References required.

To RENT - 118 EAST INDIANA ST. SECOND
Geor, four rooms, \$12. J. H. THOMPSON, Reom
32, No. 161 Lassile et. TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side.
TO RENT-A FIRST CLASS FLAT OF @ ROOMS, Ith modern improvements, at No. 243 West Madison et., suitable for housekeeping. Also a suite of a nice front rooms at No. 253 West Madison et.; separate entrances and in good repair. By WM. H. THOMP. SON, 229 West Madison et. TO RENT—AN S. RUOM FLAT, 637 MADISON ST.
To good order, or will divide. A. BLATE, 635 Madison st.

South Side.

TO BENY-PLATS OF 4. 5, OR 9 ROOMS, CORNER 152 Labelle at. and Thirty drates. F W SPRINGER FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph etc., near Clark. Room 8 and 6 Established 1864.

CASH FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of every description at GOLDSMID'S Load and Suisable of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (Icensed). 99 East Madison at. Established 1885. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. FROM \$200 upward at \$2 and \$5 per cent, on Chicago rea estate. C. J. HAMBLETON 14 Resper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, or collected by the collected NICEELS IN SUMS OF S.I AND UPWARDS CAN be bad in exchange for carrency at the counting room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EACHANGE FOR carrency at the counting-room of the Tribune. THE CONTROL OF THE CO

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCE, javolce-disk by a wholesals hardware house must be correct in figures and a rapid and good pee man; good references required. Address Z et. Trib une office.

when office.

WANTED-AYLONG MAN IN A RETAIL BOOT and shoe store; one acquained with the trade on Milwaukee-av. orefored; must have experience and come well recommended. Address Z. 61, Tribune.

WANTED-A PELPG CLERK. CALL THIS MORNing at 833 Wabash-av. Togs sol wooss-ay.

WANTED—A PRIST CLASS, PURHING DRESSgoods esteman, of pleasing address aistation
permanent, write, stating salary wasted. LAMBERT
6 CO., Bloomington, Ili.

WANTED-TWO SOAP-CUTTERS. S. W. Mc BRIDE & CO., Sixteenth and Dearborn-ets. WANTED-MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDER-stands manufacture of writing and other loke, muchinge, etc. Address, stating terms experience, etc. Western Manufacturing Company, 658 Mission-st. San Francisco, Cal. Wanted-A Boy To COT TRIMMINGS; NONE but those used to the business need apply. HALL's aboe-factory, 62 Lake-st. aboe-factory, 62 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY, ONE WHO HAS WORKED IN
A hat store. Apply at 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—POUR CARPENTERS: NONE BUT
STRICLES WORKED IN CARPENTERS: NONE BUT
STRICLES WORKED need apply. P. J. SEXTON,
SS and 60 Pacific ay.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS THOROUGHLY EXperienced traveling tes seleaman; none other will
apply. S. T. & CO., 44 and 46 South Water-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER. 71 AND 73
North Wells-st. W North Wells-st.

W ANTED-A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands running and keeping a circular saw in order. Apply at 253 South Canal-st.

W ANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-MAKers at 11 and 13 South Canal-st.

W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER for a stylish merchant talloring establishment.

H. GRAHAM, 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED-A BOY, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS and calciminers. WM. H. EMERSON, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirtecnih-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD CALCIMINERS; COME PREpared to work; no slushers wanted. O. L. Bailley, 959 West Lake-st. WANTED-UPHOLSTERERS, 6 LOUNGEMAKERS and 4 parlor-workers. GANNON & MOGRATH, 115 West Van Burea-st. WASTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR AT 879 COT-tage Grove-ay., none but first-class need apply. N. LINDSTROM. WANTED-AN A NO. 1 HEAD COOK IN A RES-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED -200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR lows and Missouri; wazes, \$1,25; board, \$3.50; six to nine months' work; free fare; 25 tie choppers, farm hands, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st. Water-st.

WANTED—SOO RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C.

& N. W. H. R. Co. in Minnesota; \$1.25 per day;
2 to choppers: free fare; at J. H.
SPERBECK & CO. 8, 21 West Randolph-at.

Miscelianeous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States to manufacture and sell a stable article just patented. Exclusive right given: liberal terms; large profits; small capital. E. MORRIS. Chicago, IX. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE Tells who wants agents and what for: 10,000; 5t yr: 1 copy 5c; monthly. J. P. SCOTT, 60 Dearborn a WANTED-SUPPER WAITER AND KITCHEN

WANTED-A MAN TO WASH DISHES AND help in kitchen. English House, Si Washington. WANTED-FEMALE HELP, WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL
Valo do the cooking, washing, and froning in a private family. Good references required. Apply at 1122
Prairic-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, and washing and ironing. None othe need apply. Good wages. 196 Twenty-fourth-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN OF German girl for general housework. Apply a 1235 Michigan-av.

WANTED-AT 306 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A ply girl to do general housework. No Irish need an WANTED-A SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Address W99, Tribuae office. WANTED-A GIKL FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
Work, one who is kind to children; German preferred. Apply at 328 Burling at., between Webster and
Beiden av. WANTED-GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS WORK AN sew in a privace family; German preferred. A ply at 279 Ontario-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY. 208 MICHIGAN-AV.

a young gfri to take care of children during the day. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and to take care of children. 493 West Monroe. WANTED-A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress in a private family. Apply, with reference, at 725 Michigan-ay.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND take care of children; reference wanted. Apply at 587 Wabash-aye.

WANTED-A CAPABLE SWEDE OR GERMAN girl for general housework; private family. 235 Walnut-at.

Walnut-st.

WanteD-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, and do the housework of a private family. 296
West Harrison-st.

WanteD-GOOD GIRL-STEADY PLACE IN private family, best wages. 385-West Jackson. WANTED-TWO GIRLS, A KITCHEN GIRL and a first-class cook. Apply at Waverly House, 63 West Lake-st. 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED-TEN COMPETENT GIRLS, GERMAN or Swoiish, cooks, nurse, and second girls. Call early at 705 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK Michigan. av. WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-dians-av. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-or, in a small family: good wages to the right person. Apply, with references. No. 622 South Canal. WANTED-A WOMAN FOR NIGHT COOK AT THE Little Pacific, 256 South Clark-st. VI LIMB Facine, 256 South Clark st.

WANTED—CIRI. FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in small family; must be a good cook, washer, and
troner; Medical control of the cook, washer, and
troner; Medical control of the cook,
and it is meat 145 Loomis at.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE ORDER COOK;
one accustomed to restaurant work. Apply immediately to 151 Dearborn st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW GOOD DRESSWANTED—A DRESSMAKER ACCUSTOMED TO children's dresses, and Wheeler & Wilson machine; also one to take work home. Z 84, Tribune.
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON CHILdren's fine shoes. F. O. CASS, 24 State-st.
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW GOOD DRESSMERS, none but neat finishers need apply. MISS L. WALSH, 21 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO IS A GOOD SEWER.
and can furnish a sewing-machine. Call at \$52
West Washington-st., near Faulina.
WANTED—A GOOD NURSE-GIRL; GERMAN OB
Norwegian preferred; a desirable place for a good
girl. Inquire at 58 Throop-st. WANTED-NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF child. 29 Aldine-square.

Laundresses.

WANTED-A GOOD SMART GIRL FOR LAUNdry work; come well recommended. Call at No. 227 West Adams-st., corner of Peoris.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GIRLS OF ALL NAtionalities can and good homes by applying at the
Weman's Christian Association Employment Bureau,
132 South Clark-st., second floor, front room.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY TO CALL ON EVERY BUSIness man in the city with a 10-cent book. One
lady makes \$2 per day. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUNDs.

LOST AND FOURTS.

If the LADY WITH THE WINE-COLORED SUIT, In company with another lady, who had her pecket-book stoles on Madison-at. near State, at it o'clock Wednesday, will leave her address at the Tribune office or Harrison-at. Police Station, she may get her pocket-book, as the thief was caught.

JOST-WEDNESDAY MORNING. A SMALL, bearly black Scotch terrier puppy, brown feet. Suitable reward if returned to 857 Michigan-av.

CTRAYED - FROM THE PROPERTY OF MR. Dier, hear the Union Stock, Yards, a dark bay horse floing a years old; has two white hind feet; left fore foot sore; hair of left side. Any information will be thankfully received at 1010 South Dearborn-st. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

MAGNOLIAS—A FRESH INVOICE JUST RECKIVed at the Pleasontonian Floral Parior, 73 Statest., near Kandolph st.

The BE ADOPTED IN GOOD CHRISTIAN FAMIlies, a boy aged 13 and a girl aged II, in city or viciatty. Address 2 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE. ADDRESS

Care Dr. Leonard, 47 North Market-st. \$50,000 THE ADVENTISER HAS \$10,000 wholease business would fike to meet with a party having \$40,000 to \$50,000 who would like to engage in a proticable business. Only first-class references considered. Address Z \$5. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-ONE SATRA FINE SIDEFOARD, one very bandsome bedroom set, 3 tables, sail rack, and chair, some odd pieces, and kitches furniture; bargains if soid soon. 478 West Moarce-st., corner boomis. OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FURNITURE FOR 230 rooms, and rooms to rest; a good place for rest; a formal promise for rest; a formal promise for the state of the state of

Ing furnished rooms. JOEL BIGKLOW, Fre State-st.

If YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD WOVEN WIRE mattress be sure to yet one made by WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SLEGANT PARLOR AND chember farniture. Full seta, 530 and appwards. Easy chairs, lounges, tables, and other goods far below regular prices. MARTIN'S popular furniture house, 104 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LO Sincer of 5 years experience to re-elevator; steady, fuduatrous young in required. Z 87, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO GENERAL SERVICES OF THE STATES OF T By general nousework in a small famility rederences if meeded. Inquirs at 97 South Jedderson-is.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GOOK and lauddress; country preferred. 239 Wainstest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and fron in a private family. Please call for two days at 46 Harmon-country; teference gives.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one to cook, wash, and fron, and the other to do second work in private family. Call at 54 Ray-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girls to do general housework; is good cook, washen, and froneer; has good reterence. Address at 75:15 South Habsted-st.. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Call for two days at No. 43 North Habsted-st.: reference given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-Please call at 24% Rebeccs-it., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED PER.

Peral housework in a small family in city or country. Please call at 248 Rebecca-8t. West Side.

SITUATION WANTED-BY MIDDLE-AGED PERSON to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at 248 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-beral housework, best of references. Please call at 1452 Prairie-sy.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SITUATION WANTED-BY A MEAT, CAPABLE TITUDE Office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work or chamber work; good home more desired than wages. Call at 1377 State-8t.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO accord work or general housework in a small family. Call Thursday at 683 Wabash-ay.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO be accord work or general housework in a small family. Call Thursday at 683 Wabash-ay.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew. Call at 227 South Fork-ay. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOI accound work and care of children, or help with general housework. Call 1006 Michigan ay. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PROTESTANT
Sgirl for second work or light housework. Please
call at 285 Thirty-Brat-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS COOR

SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, week, and from in private family. Good reference. Call at 989 State-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NUBSE. IS COMPEtent to take full charge of a young infant; good reference. Apply at 51 West Indiana at.

"Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSKEEPER BY A middle-aged American lady; reference given and required. Address Y 22, Tribune omce.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDI, K-AGED of the compensation of the compensation of the compensation of the compensation of the country of traveling. Apply at 180 West Washingtonse. MSS. GROTH.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFUBnished fron rooms, with board, for families or
single gentlemen: day-oparders taken.

531 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON-COURT—
board; also, table boarders wanted.

board; also, table boarders wanted.

820 MicHigan-Av.—An ELEGANT SUITE OF BOOM of Free County of the British Free Charles of County of the British Free Charles of the County of 12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISH-ed front room, with board for gentleman and wife. WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK— Pleasant rooms, with board.

13 Pleasant rooms, with board.

111 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., NEAR MADISON—
And wife or two gentlemen: private family.

34 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE,
with board (rooms furnished or unfurnished): terms
reasonable; also day boarders accommodated. North Stde.

127 DEARBORN-AV. NICELY FURNISHED two: day boarders wanted.

255 INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED on UNFURNISHED OR UNFURNIS

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 331, 233, 235, 255, AND 237 State-st. 4 blocks south of the Paimer Hosses board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8. Furnished rooms to rem without board. West Harrison st.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL-STEADY PLACE IN
Private family, best wages. 385 West Jackson.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK. WASH, AND
Tribune office.

WASH TO COOK. WASH, AND
Tribune office.

WASH AND
Tribune office. N EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WAHASH-AV.— Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

Country.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAND to board first class board for the summer, in a private family, by addressing C, Box 128, Geneve, III.

AKE FOREST - DESIRABLE ROOMS AND board can be had by addressing Y 79. Tribunc office.

HOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY A YOUNG GENT IN A PRIVATE BARGAIN-2 BLACK HORSES, 6 AND 7 YKARB Old, sound, one can true in 2:45 and the other in 5:00. A very time addie horse, with all the gaits, must be sold this week. Carriages, phactons, top and open Duggles, top delivery wagons, and express warons; in The largest amortises, the state of the sold to a single. The largest amortises, the same of the sold as a great sacrifice. Horses to the sold the sold as a great sacrifice. Horses to the sold to pay storage. H. C. WALK EK, 249 and 251 State-3.

FOR SALE-A GOOD FAMILY TURNOUT, CONSIDERATION OF SALE A GOOD SALE TO SALE A GOOD FAMILY A GOOD OF SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CORREST OF SALE AND A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTER SAURA AND AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO CARANTE SAURA AND AND A GOOD SALE A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE TO THE TOTABLE TO THE TOTABLE TOTABL HOBSES AND CARBIAGES.

POLL, corner Archer av. and Twenty-fourth at.

POR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE
for any use, sound and kind; well used to city; will
be sold very low; can be seen at DAFTS stable, corner
Wabash av. and Thirty-first-st.

I AM SELLING SOME FINE NEW AND SECONDhand buggles, phaetons, and road wagons for cash
yalue. All of fine stock. E. C. HAYDE, 731 and 733
State-st. BOOKS.

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always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn size. CASH PAID FOR BOORS—STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-ats.

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8.000 Vols. BOOKS—CHAMBERS CYCLOPS—Ser's Magazine, bound \$1.50 vol. Cash paid for eld books, down-stairs at MILLER'S, 102 Madison-8.

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A SAFE AND BELLABLE STOREHOUSE FOR ALL. His Building. 80.20 knadoph.ls wrates-immoney losses. Proper Wagazine, bound \$1.50 vol. Cash paid for eld books, down-stairs at MILLER'S, 102 Madison-8.

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A SAFE AND RELIABLE STOREHOUSE FOR ALL. His Building. 80.20 knadoph.ls wrates-immoney losses.

PURSONALI.

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NFORMATION WANTED WITH REFERENCE TO John Wester, formerly of Rostefract, England, who year 1852, in company with a manuface State of goods.

PURSONALI.

INFORMATION WANTED WITH REFERENCE TO John Wester, formerly of Rostefract, England, who year 1852, in company with a manuface State of Soun

COR SALE-A SECOND HAND STANDING DESE. WANTED-A MEDIUM-SIZED SAFE, FOR CAS must be chese. Address Z. 618 South Haisted-

PARTNERS WANTED. ARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000 OH \$2,500 I) commission husiness west established on South ster-st. Address, with real name, Z 59, Tribune.

POR SALK-ENGINE BOILER, AND WO FOR SALK-ENGINE BOILER, AND WORKING machinery; engine 35 and boiler as power. Inquire of L. Millian & CO., west end is at bridge.

AGENTS WANTED.

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THE WORLD-IMPORTATION OF THE CHOICEST
AGENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST
AGENTS WALTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST
AGENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST
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CAST OFF CLOTHING. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE of men's cast-off clothing Orders by mail grounds attended to. JONAS GRUDER, are state at

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New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite new City Hall. Engagement G. W. Thompson. "Yawcup." Variety entertain

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE. No. 409. A. F. and A. M. -74 and 76 Monroe st. Special Communication Thursday evening. May 2, 1878. at 80 clock. Work on M. M. Degree. Visitors are cordially invited.
W. M. STANTON, Secretary. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 99%.

The monthly Treasury statement shows the reduction of the national debt for April to have been \$3,015,865.

the question of the validity of the city scrip is in a fair way to be speedily ended. The FULLER injunction case was argued yester-day before four Judges of the Circuit Court. and it is expected that a decision will be promptly rendered upon which an appeal may be carried to the Supreme Court and the matter definitely determined.

The formal opening of the Paris Exhibition by President MacManon occurred yesterday, the inaugural ceremonies being attended by crowds of people too vast to be enumerated even by estimate. A distinguished company of foreign Princes and oles were present, and from the accounts forwarded in the cable dispatches it is seen that the first industrial demonstration by the Republic of France promises to be among world's great shows.

The death of JOHN MORRISSEY O had been an apparent prospect of recovery for the past few days, an improvement in his condition giving encouragement to believe that he would rally and "come up smiling" once more. A sinking-spell which occurred at half-past 5 p. m. proved to be the "last round" in his plucky fight against death, and in two hours Morrissey had "thrown up the sponge" forever. A most interesting sketch of the remarkable career of the ex-Congressmen, ex-State Senator, and ex-pugilist is given in our columns this

In the making out of bills for the care of Cook County pauper inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville, Mr. GIL-LETT, the Superintendent of that institution, has only followed the fashion. The supposition was quite natural, in view of the enormous gratuities voted the favorites of the Ring which controls the disbursement of the funds of Cook County, that no trouble would be experienced in getting through the items for the equipment of the pauper mutes with patent-leather boots, kid gloves, fine linen, and nobby attire. Everybody steals from Cook County, provided a satisfactory understanding is first had with the Ring; and it is evidently right here that the preceptor of the ites at Jacksonville was weak. It was a fatal omission to neglect this precaution, and it is to be feared the bills for these gorgeous outfits will not be approved and paid with the alacrity uniformly displayed henever SEXTON'S brick or WALKER'S thickstone "extras" are under consideration.

The disposition of the Bankrupt-Law Repeal bill in the Senate-fixing Jan. 1, 1879. as the date when the repeal shall take effect -will doubtless have a salutary effect in checking the headlong rush of debtors out the country to take advantage of the existing law while yet it remains on the statute-books. An amendment to this effect offered by Senator MATTHEWS, of was adopted by a vote 25 to 22, and subsequently the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding that it shall be reported back to-day. The reference does not orize the introduction of amendments adying the defects and objectionable ures of the present law, but by the exon of time until January next an opty is afforded for the careful preparaion of a law which shall take the place of the one to be repealed. The events of the past few days, since the passage of the repeal bill in the House, have done much to demonstrate the necessity of some sort of a general Bankrupt law.

We reprint elsewhere, from the Boston Heraki, a local notice of the opening of the session of the BINGHAM and HINDS Customs Investigation Commission in that city; also, a brief editorial on the subject of the instigation. The local notice shows that the urse pursued here is being followed there. Mr. James Hooo, of the old and respected dry-goods house of Hooo, Brown & Taylon, was invited to act with the Commission, as Mr. L. Z. Letter acted here, and the invitaion was accepted. Invitations were extend-ied to all importers to appear before the Commission and state what they know of Acons abuces. Editorially the Boston arnal commends the object of the Comn as very important, alludes to the fact existence of gross abuses in the customs

per annum to the revenue, and concludes with the opinion that "the undertaking is a very considerable one, and those who are making millions out of the business will spare no efforts to retain their monopoly.' The articles reprinted in THE TRIBUNE, during the last few weeks, from the journals of Eastern and Western cities, show that the movement for reform in the New York Custom-House management, inaugurated in Chicago and pressed so ardently by THE TRIBUNE, has at last drawn to itself the general support of the press. The Commision, regarded in the outset with little less than scorn and contempt as a mere form of investigation without serious purpose, has grown in public favor until it has become a do not hesitate to pronounce it the most important investigation ever undertaken by the Government, not even excepting that o Secretary Bristow touching whisky frauds We therefore hail with especial satisfaction the growing interest in its support mani-

fested by the press and the publi Observers of the drift of affairs in Europe cannot have failed to notice the peculiar motions of Austria. She has been hovering over Bosnia and Herzegovina like a hawk over a barn-yard fowl, gradually narrowing her circles until she is just on the point o swooping down on her prey. The dispatches have expressed her intentions in a safe and ambiguous way. One day it is given out that Austria is on the point concluding arrangements with Rus which Bosnia and Herzegovina will anded over to the former country as the price of her assent to the Treaty of San stefano. The next day this report is contradicted or pronounced "premature." Then it is announced that Austria has come to an understanding, the nature of which is not known, with Russia. Again it is said that Austria has not yet come to terms, and so on. This process of feeling the public puls has been carried to such a point that Aus tria is by this time well assured of her po sition, and it will be strange if the arm of territory which with something like human affection now stretches around Bosnia and Herzegovina, does not soon close on them

THE NATIONAL SINKING FUND. By the act of 1862 it was provided that rom the revenues from customs there should be taken annually a sum equal to 1 per cent of the maximum outstanding public debt, be applied to a Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal of that debt. In 1863 the first formal step was taken in this matter of a Sinking Fund. The principal of the debt had been greatly reduced prior to that date, and since then there have been large reductions of the principal of the public deb other than by purchases for the Sinking Fund. On the first of July, 1866, the recognized and recorded debt of the Governmen reached its maximum. It was the \$2,773,236,174. On the first of July, 1877 the total debt was \$2,060,158,223, includin greenbacks, showing a reduction of \$713.

077,951. In his annual report of December, 1876 ecretary MORRILL stated that a literal compliance with the act of 1862 would have re uired that the sum of \$433,848,215 should ave been applied to the Sinking Fund up to July 1, 1876; and Secretary SHERMAN a year later, adopting the same basis, stated that or July 1, 1877, the amount in the Sinking Fund should have been \$475,318,889, when in fact, on the date named, the reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less eash in the Treasury, amounted to \$696,273, 248, or \$220,954,459 in excess of the mount then required by law for the Sinking Fund. Since then another year's reduction of the debt has taken place, adding about \$35,000,000 to the aggregate payment into the Sinking Fund, when the simple re quirement of 1 per cent would be less than \$21,000,000. The practical operation and growth of the

inking Fund may not be generally understood, and a few words will explain it. The fund was begun in 1869 by the purchase of bonds equal to 1 per cent of the debt on July 1 of that year. The principal of these bonds was canceled and declared "paid," but the iterest on all the bonds purchased that year and for all succeeding years continues to be paid into the Sinking Fund. The additions to the Sinking Fund in the fiscal year 1877 are thus stated :

Total additions to Sinking Fund
from July 1, 1876, to June 30,
1877\$33,729,833
The amount to be added for the present year will be about \$34,000,000. It will be seen that the country continues to pay interest on all the debt paid since 1869. There were \$24,000,000 of fractional currency redeemed, and this was turned over to the Sinking Fund, and on this the country will continue to pay interest so long as any part of the public debt remains unpaid. If this practice be continued, the whole public debt will be paid in full within forty years from this time. Each year the payments into the fund increase. The country is now paying interest on the same amount of debt on which it has paid from the beginning. The country has been taxed to pay over \$750,000,000 of the principal of the debt, and continues to be taxed to pay interest on that liquidated

principal.
This Sinking Fund being now seven years in advance of the requirements of the law of 1862, the proposition to suspend further purchases of the debt on that account ought to meet with general approval by Congress. The suspension will not be a repeal of the Sinking-Fund act; it will merely be a suspension of the purchase of a debt not due, and which the creditor is not asking to have paid. The suspending act might provide that in all cases where there shall be an actual surplus of revenue, that surplus might be applied to the reduction of the debt, but any further direct appropriations for that purpose should now be discontinued. Unless this suspending act shall pass, there will be collected from the people during the next seven years nearly \$300,000,000, to be applied to the purchase of the public debt. This i crowding the present generation rather severely. It is grievous taxation. It is keep ing up the tax to pay the interest on the en-tire original interest-bearing debt when one-third of the whole debt has been paid.

The country is suffering from a long-pro-tracted depression. Never was industry and production so prostrated. Will not this three hundred millions of dollars of extra tax be more profitable if left in the hands of the people, to be by them handled and used in

business, and as part of the wages fund for labor, than if taken from them and applied to the purchase of bonds not yet due, and i advance of the requirements of the Sinking Fund? Congress should not hesitate to pas the suspending act, and put an end for the present to this unnecessary but oppressive payment demanded by no moral or legal obligation, but which is adding to the griev-ous burden of taxation under which the country is suffering.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

Doring the war between Russia Turkey, and the negotiations that have followed it between Russia and England, Ger many has had considerable to say as a medi ator about the rights of others; she now appears about to say something for herself and to issue a caveat to England that will not be very welcome. The sudden mission of Count Von Moltke to Copenhagen, folowing so closely upon the preparations of England to send an ironclad fleet into the Baltic, is universally regarded as tantamount to an announcement of Germany to England that she must keen out of that sea. Geo graphical position, Germany's marine necessities, as well as the force of destiny, all point with unerring certainty to the ultimate bsorption of Denmark by Germany, and the will not be disregarded. She is too weak to reuse the demand of her colossal neighbor, and even were she strong enough to hesitate, a refusal might hasten the process of absorption. Apart from any considerations of this nature, however, it is not remarkable that Germany should express her unwillingness to allow English ironclads on the Baltic. The sea is virtually an inland lake connected with the high seas, that are the world's property, by a narrow outlet, and belonging peculiarly o Scandinavia, Germany, and Russia, an either Germany nor Denmark intends that t shall be occupied by a foreign Power for belligerent purposes. In like manner Russia and Turkey have looked upon the Black Sea as their common property, and have jealously guarded its waters against the armed vessel f any outside Power. The sentiment Germany may be appreciated by what the sentiment of Illinois would be in case it were possible for Canada and Michigan to get into trouble, upon witness ing Canadian gunboats cruising in Lake Michigan. That Germany has taken this

t shows that Germany for the first time considers herself strong enough to dictate t England and make this bold demand with the confidence that it will not be disregarded. Second, it shows unmistakably the drift of German sympathy that she should make a demand which speaks one word for herself and a whole volume for Russia, for, if the English fleet is kept out of the Baltic, Rus sia can go to war with no concern for any ages that the powerful ironclads might inflict upon her on her northwestern coast. It must also bring home to England the un velcome prospect that she is isolated from Continental help, and that, if she goes into the war, she must do so without an ally, unless it be the disabled Turk. who in his moribund condition can offer no valuable assistance. It is perfectly evident, notwithstanding all the hopes held out by Austro-Hungary, that the latter has no intention of an active participation in the war, but has been waiting for such aggrandizement as shall compensate her in the general partition. It is equally evident that Germany, although she comes bearing an olive branch, has no sympathy with England. England will be likely to take a sober second thought and calculate the chances more crit ically before they rush into a struggle with a victorious Power, with no certainty of assistance from any quarter. That there is a decided change coming over the English people is shown by the great peace meetings

position is significant in two ways. First

LET IT BE REORGANIZED

now being held in the centre and north o

England. They prophesy the organization

of a peace party strong enough to make itself

The inefficiency of Mr. H. B. JAMES, Chief" of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, rendered quite noto rious by late developments, tends to provoke inquiry as to the exact character of the oranization of that branch of the Government service. Is the present organization calculated to promote efficiency? Is it the best possible organization? Or, rather, is it not bout the worst possible organization?

The Customs Division is the most impor tant branch of the Treasury Department. Nearly one-half the entire revenue collected is derived from customs. The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1877. aggregated \$130,000,000, while those from internal sources for the same period aggregated but \$118,000,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is well nigh supreme in his Department. He is practically independent even of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is the real head of his Department, and renders all the decisions necessary to the proper conduct of its business. He is next in rank to the Secretary of the Treasury, and receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum; and yet his division for the year 1877 collected twelve million dollars less revenue than that derived from customs. The Commissionership of Internal Revenue is deemed of such high importance that great care is bestowed upon the selection of incumbents. Only men of wide experience in public or private life, of proved capacity, and of stainless reputation, are appointed to the position. How is it with the Customs Division? The laws governing the collection of customs dues are much more complicated than those governing the collection of internal dues. The internal revenue is mainly derived from two articles,-spirits and tobacco,while the customs revenue is derived from more than a thousand articles, the rates of duty being specific, ad valorem, and compound. But, notwithstanding this fact, the Customs Division of the Treasury Department may be said to be without organization at all. It is nominally presided over by an official called the Commissioner of Customs. The person who is so fortunate as to hold the position receives \$4,500 per annum, and is almost absolutely without responsibility. The name of the present incumbent is HENRY C. JOHNSON. He was appointed four years ago from Pennsylvania. Everybody knows GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but who every heard of HENRY C. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs? Mr. Commissioner Johnson is ranked in the Treasury Department by a dozen officials. He has never, in the whole course of his official life, made a decision affecting the collection of the customs revenue or anything else. No authority of any importance is vested in him; he is a mere accounting

of his division, the official upon whom all oustoms officers in the country relied as chief, and whose authority was second only to that of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury. But the olice of Commissioner of Customs has been gradually stripped of authority, until now the who holds it has no more influence in his own division of the Treasury Department than the porter who sweeps his office floor. It will be said that the Commissioner exercises as much authority as is devolved upon him by law. True, when the Treasury De-partment was organized, its chief busi-ness was the collection of the customs dues, and it seems to have been assumed that the Secretary and his two assistants could and would attend personally to all questions of administration arising in the Department. When the increase in Government functions caused by the growth of the country rendered this utterly impossible, the care of customs collections naturally devolved upon the Commissioner, and t was accordingly placed there. Why it was subsequently withdrawn and devolved upon a mere clerk has never been explained, and, we venture to say, cannot be successfully explained by the Secretary who so shifted the burden of responsibility, or by any one of the long line of Secretaries who have permitted this anomalous condition of things to continue down to the present time. Mr. H. B. JAMES is the "clerk" rests the entire responsibility of collecting the customs revenue. And yet Mr. JAMES s as utterly without ; legal authority as he is without legal responsibility. He may not sign his name to any official paper or letter of the Treasury Department. When he wishes to promulgate an order or render a decision he has it prepared, puts his initials n the corner, and the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary signs it as a matter of course. Now it is a fact that the Internal Revenue Division has a responsible head, as we have shown, and it is a fact that in that division

about four-fifths of the revenue due. Is it not time, then, to reorganize the Custom Division of the Treasury Department? There is in the Treasury Department s anomalous division called the "Secretary's office." It is extremely improbable that a Secretary of the Treasury created this divison of his own motion. It was doubtless inspired by a little coterie of ambitious young en who were placed in charge of its subdivisions. It seems to be an ingenious de vice for vesting the power of the Secretary in the hands of the young men aforesaid. Their style is that of clerks, but their powers are those of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. H. B. James is one of these amitious young men, or was when he reached his present position. He was ingeniou enough to secure the position, and ingeniou enough to keep it for a series of years; and after he was unceremoniously kicked out on suspicion, he was ingenious enough to creep

the revenue due the Government is success

fully collected. It is a fact, as we have

shown, that the Customs Division has no

esponsible head (below the Secretary), and

is a conceded fact that it collects only

back into the place he coolly admits his in capacity to fill acceptably.

Why should not the Commissioner of Cus oms be made the equal in authority and esponsibility of the Commissioner of In ernal Revenue? Mr. James now exercise the authority and assumes the respon sibility of the position for the sum of \$2.40 per annum. Commissioner Johnson receives \$4,500 per annum. If Mr. Johnson is in capable, let a capable man be found as his essor. It is a notorious fact that for years the New York Custom-House has bee ractically independent of the Treasury Department, and the reason of this fact is the other fact that the Customs Division of the Treasury Department has no responsible head. The Secretary must lodge responsibility with somebody. Why should ignore an officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the enate, and lodge it in the hands of a mere

MR. BURCHARD AND THE INCOME-TAX BILL. Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr.

position with the facts. He says he did not

BURCHARD explaining and defending his ad vocacy of the bill reported from his Comnittee by his casting vote, reducing the tobacco tax and imposing an income tax to make up the loss of tobacco revenue. We find it extremely difficult to reconcil some of Mr. Burchard's statements of his

clerk?

favor the bill because of its reduction of the tax on tobacco; that he voted against such eduction, and that he voted for the incometax section. These votes refer to the action of the Committee of Ways and Means when working up the details of the bill. Bu Mr. BURCHARD voted for the bill as finally reported to the House. The bill contains two principal sections. The first provides for a reduction of the tax on obacco from 24 cents to 16 cents per pound, eing a reduction of one-third of the tax. This would, it was seen, create a large deficit in the Government revenues, and to make good this Mr. BUBCHARD proposed Sec. 2 reimposing the repealed income war-tax. He says "he voted for that income-tax section," so there is no dispute on that point. However much or little he may have been opposed to the tobacco-reduction section, he accepted it in order to create an excuse for reimposing the income tax. He gave the casting vote in the Committee for the bill reducing the tax on tobacco and restoring the tax on incomes. Bear in mind the two things go together. If he had been really opposed to reducing the tobacco tax he would have voted against the bill, and his vote would have prevented its being reported. The vote was as follows:

FOR THE BILL TAKING A TAX OPP TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT ON INCOME?
TUCKER, Va., Confed.
Robbins, N. C., Confed. HARRIS, Ga., Confed. GIBSON, La., Confed. SAYLER, O., Dem. SAYLER, O., Dem.

GARFIELD, O., Rep.
KELLEY, Pa., Rep.
BANKS, Mass., Rep.
WOOD, N. Y., Dem.
PHELPS, CORN., Dem.

This made a tie, and BURCHAND decided the question by voting with the Southern Brigadiers to remove the tax on tobacco an impose an income tax on the people of the North and West. His desire for the restora tion of that odious, inquisitorial, demoralizing, and perjury-breeding tax exceeded his opposition to the repeal of the tobacco

Mr. BURCHARD endeavors to shelter self behind a buncombe resolution of the House "instructing the Committee to report a bill imposing a graduated tax upon the excess of income above a reasonable minimum to be fixed by law." But he doesn't pretend that the Committee has obeyed that "instruction." The bill reported is in no was not so fifteen years ago. Formerly the commissioner of Customs was the real head on tobacco, which is only 24 cents a pound,

ish, Italian, and Belgian tobacco tax from the English rate to \$2 a pound or more. The Committee went outside of its instructions, and therefore violated them. Nor did it "report a bill imposing a graduated tax," as the resolution required, and in this respect, also, the Committee violated the instructions. In short, the bill reported is not covered by the resolution, is not the kind of bill the House called for, and Mr. BURCHARD cannot hide himself behind the resolution and pretend that he was simply

beying the instructions of the House. Nor will his plea avail him that other Re publicans besides himself voted for the passage of the resolution. The question How many Republicans will vote for the bill which his casting vote reported to the House? How many Republicans in Congress will vote with the Southern Brigadiers to remove tax on tobacco in order to find an excuse for reimposing a tax on incomes? If there are any such. let their names be made known. We think the gentleman from the Fifth Illinois District will be found to stand

make a party issue upon this tax?" We answer, the bill he has reported to the House is not a party issue. It is certainly not a Republican measure; and Wood, of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and PHELPS, of Connecticut who both voted against it, decline to make t a Democratic measure. Mr. Burchard confesses as much when he says that "the nembers from the Eastern States generally roted against it, without regard to party. The bill is supported by the Confederate Brigadiers for the purpose of removing the tax on tobacco, and then recouping the Treasury out of an income tax collected from the people of the North; and it is also supported by such Western members as are eeking to curry favor with the Communist whose desire is to injure "capitalists" as nuch as possible.

A curious argument is presented by Mr B. in favor of the tax. He says that th number of persons in Illinois who in 1870 returned incomes in excess of \$2,000 was only 1,760. Is it probable that that was ne-tenth of the number of such persons The fact is, the people had become so disgusted with the tax that they refused any onger to expose their private affairs, and fused to make any returns. They had submitted to the inquisition as a patriotic duty during the War and for six years after i was over, and then they resolved to expose their private affairs no longer, as the neces sity therefor had ceased. There was no enough revenue collected the last year of the tax in Illinois and other Western States to pay the salaries of the hordes of Assessor nd Collectors. And so it would be again i BURGHARD'S tobacco-reducing-income bill were enacted. The swarms of Federa officials that would have to be appointed t collect the tax would devour in fees couts and salaries pretty much all the revenue that could be obtained under the law. But its search-warrant operations would be none the less repulsive and damaging on that ac ount. While the bill, if it passes, will not be permitted by the people to remain long in force, it will damn every member of Congress from the North who helps to place i on the statute-book.

That good old Greek proverb about the gods

first making mad those whom they would destroy, finds a singular exemplification in these latter days when applied to a certain class of stances there is JAMES G. BLAINE, who has en as mad as a March hare ever since the gods singled him out as a fit subject to be destroyed. He first got exceedingly angry over the exposure of his connection with the bonds of certain Arkansas railway company, and we all remember how he cantered up and down the aisles of the House of Representatives, gesticuating with both arms, like a windmill pumping water on a Western prairie, and swinging hi fists under the nose of poor PROCTOR KNOTT in a way that made the Kentucky lawyer wish that he were not Knorr. Next he got very mad at a party by the name of MULLIGAN over some private letters that MULLIGAN happened to know about, and which BLAINE wished the gods had estroyed instead of destroying him he got mad at the Cincinnati Convention for not nominating him as the Repub-lican candidate for the Presidency in the place of HAYES. In short, BLAINE been mad so much during the las two years that it is evident the god are putting him through a preliminary sort of training to end in a final catastrophe, in accord ance with the adage with which this paragraph pegins. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is an other public man that the gods are after in the same manner as BLAINE. He moves slower than the Maine man, because he is lazier and older; but his anger endureth forever after the fires of his indignant wrath are once kindled. Nobody but Hown and the gods know exactly what he is angry about; and the public only observes that he is undergoing the necessar changes that must end in total eclipse and political extinction, provided he is only kept mad long enough. The gods have been consuited, and it is their opinion, privately expressed, that Howe will be ready to pass in his checks early next winter. Then there is the pride of New York, Senator CONKLING, who has been prevented a dozen times from making "the great forensic effort of his life" because he was so nad with the President about the New York prointments that he could not collect his thoughts. Evidently the gods have got the names of these three great statesmen down or their tists, and will run them all through the mill that grinds slow but exceeding fine.

Mail advices in regard to the strike of cottonspinners in England contain little of interest addition to what has already been printed. The comments of the English press on the causes of the strike are curious and instructive. They suggest that the bad quality of English manufactures and the force of American competition have had much to do with the present distress. So long as American manufacturers "rush eagerly into our markets," remarks the London News, "fighting eagerly to be allowed to sell at a loss, everybody engaged in the trade must suffer and make sacrifices." The operatives are said to believe that the sole cause of the low prices is overproduction, but the news-papers generally argue that this theory is not ufficient to account for the facts. The operatives again maintain that the proposed reduc-tion of 10 per cent in wages will not reduce the cost of forty yards of cloth more than two pence. The News, in answer to this, shows that two pence in forty yards is 200 pence in 4,000 yards,—a sum well worth considering as a whole-sale profit. Moreover, the operatives do not make allowances for the reduction in running time, which, by keeping the machinery and capital idle, involves a great additional loss. The bearing of this strike on the proposed reduction of the 40 per cent tariff-tax on cotton goods imported into this country is sufficiently obvious At a time when American manufacturers are driving the English out of their own markets with no tax to help them, they certainly ought to be able to bear a reduction in the tariff intended to prevent competition at home.

The ciphering politicians are already employing their leisure moments in fixing up the chances as to which party can carry the next House of Representatives at the election next out four Republicans who had been fairly elected and seating four Democrats who had been fairly defeated. Before this outrage of BILL SPRINGER'S Committee was perpetrated, the Democrats had only seven majority in the House. The close Republican districts, those carried by less than 500 majority, were the fol-

Postrict.
Fourth California.
Third Massachuse
Second Florida... Sixth Indiana ... Eighth Michigan First Missouri ... In like manner the following table names the listricts carried by Democrats by fewer than 500 votes:

In the Eleventh New York District, also, the Democratic candidate was elected by 427, owing to a Republican split, which is counter-balanced by a Democratic split in the Second Missouri District, giving it to the Republicans by 314. There are a dozen districts in the South were Republican in 1874 by upwards of 2,000 najority in each, which were carried by the Confederates in 1876 by frauds and bulldo nd which the Republicans can recover if the lections be conducted with any degree of fair-

"A Romance of the Peerage" is what they

might with justice call the case of the Viscount-ess Kingsland, to whom a donation of £100 was recently made from the Royal Bounty Fund. We have heard of descendants of the PLAN-TAGENETS becoming butchers and tending turn-pikes, and of Baronets who drove cabs and coaches, but the case of Lady Kingsland sadder than any of these. She is the widow of the last representative of the Barnewalls of Kingsland, the sixth Viscount, who left her a widow in 1833 with the modest sum of £1,200 or all fortune. One of the trustees died, and the other levanted with her money, and she was thus left penniless, and without a single relaive who was in a position to assist her. For a ong time she lived in a single room in beth, receiving an allowance of 62% cents a week from the parish authorities, and making bout as much by sewing. At last her situation was brought before a bene ent society, which made quiries,"-luckily she did not die tarvation in the interim,-and, finding that her character was and ever had been above requeen has given the old woman \$500, as has alfort will be secured for her during the few re-maining years of her life. Comfort she sadly ceded. She and her piece, according to an English paper, "occupy one small back bout thirteen feet square, in which there is scarcely any furniture. Lady Kingsland's bedstead is only an apology for this necessary piece of furniture; and her niece has none at all, but sleeps on the boards at night, or rather in the morning, when she has fluished her daily eedlework, but this she is obliged to confine to shirt-making. She is remunerated at the rate of 2d for each shirt made." How different picture this is from that usually drawn of the life of an English Viscountess!

The Springfield Republican seriously bring ublic notice the religious phase of the late quotes what Mr. Tweep said about the Bible. while he was incarcerated in the Ludlow Street Jati,-and, strange as it may seem, he gave the book his unqualified approval, although it is doubtful if the Bible could in honesty return the compliment, and approve of the life and character of Mr. Tweed. He cited numerous passages that he considered very fine, and especially certain selections from the Psalms of brace those rough old moral requirements that sparkle all through both the Old and the New Testament Scriptures like ethical diamonds bear false witness. Thou shalt not covet. Provide things honest in the sight of all men," and much more of the same sort. It really looks like a burlesque upon Christianity to speak of such a leep-dyed old villain as Tween was known t be in the same breath with religion; but then when we see every murderer that is swung off the gallows going through the pearly gates of Par-adise, according to their own statement of their well-grounded hopes and expectations, Twend groes were hung for murder in a Southern city and every one of them assured the miserable sinners that they left behind that God's holy ngels were near, waiting to waft their soul o glory as soon as the Sheriff cut the rope The consolations of religion are certainly very great, and their possibilities incalculably elastic and others of that stamp. The thief that wa forgiven while suffering upon the Cross was probably not one of the Tammany Hall fellows therwise the case would have been different.

In his article on "England and Her Colonies. n the current number of the Princeton Review, Mr. FROUDE says some interesting things with regard to majorities and peaceful revolutions

Mr. Frouder says some interesting things with regard to majorities and peaceful revolutions, as follows:

We ail hate violent revolutions. The will of the majority peacefully expressed answers all purposes in quiet times. Separate interests neutralize each other, and, on the whole, what the majority decides is probably the best under the circumstances. But it is far otherwise at those critical periods which decide the character of nations; when interests posh in one direction, and truth and knore in another. Then, "voting" is at fault. Then, those are right who prefer justice at any cost, to a sound skin and a full pocket; and such persons are very rarely indeed in a majority. Few, very few, of the great beneficent changes which have taken effect in this world had a majority for them before they were accomplished. If the Greeks had been polled at the Fersian invasion, a majority would have decidedly voted that it was useless to oppose Xerres. Xerres, with his myrinds of men, would infallibly eat them up. A majority would have submitted to Pinter II. In England, and even in Scotland, a count of heads would have gone for the maintenance of the mass and the Pope's authority, at least as late as the Armada time. A majority in England would have gone for the unaintenance of the mass and the Pope's authority, at least as late as the Armada time. A majority in England would have been lost, and there would have been lost, and they wilted for emancipation for conturies, had they wilted for emancipation for conturies, had they wilted for the civil war would have seconded that they should be free; and they are, an

etter from London to the Cincinnati Comme cidi, gives an interesting and curious account of the war party in England. He says it embraces the aristocracy with a few exceptions, and what is known as the "governing classes," and in cludes the rum-sellers and all the loafers, and bummers, and rabbie. The authors are, as a class, for peace. So are a few leading Liberals and Radicals; but so strongly does public opin ion run against them that so famous an English man as Mr. GLADSTONE dare not appear at a public meeting, having received private warnings that if he does so he will not reach home alive; "and," writes Mr. Conway, known that the threat is genuine."

The Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY, in his latest

which animates her, Mr. Conwar believes to be jealousy of the fame of German, She wants England's fame and practically and the practical to be crowned with military glory. So strong is her feeling that she has interfered very seriously in politics in order to stimulate the way spirit. The whole Royal family are strongly on the strongly of the way forms are the strongly or the strong ne same side. Other war forces are the the same side. Other war forces are the young army and navy officers, who want glory and promotion; the depression of trades and man factures, which would be stimulated by war expenditure; BRACONSFIELD wants a great Earnpean war as a dramatic conclusion of his adventurous career, and his party, the land-holding Tory party, follow him with enthusiasm. The war party are called "The Jingoes," from the song which they have adopted as the English Marseillaise. Its first line runs thus: We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do. at The so-called "Queen of the Jingoes," named because of her zeal for war, is the Princess TECK, formerly the Princess Mary of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen.

Distance may lend considerable enchant to the view, but from this point of observation it seems that Milwaukee will soon become as noted for the friendly social relations existing between her citizens as she has been famous for her beautiful location, the fine quality of her cream-colored brick, and the excellence of her cream-colored brick, and the excellence of her to the view, but from this point of obe ager beer. It has got to be the custom there for a citizen to return to Europe on a visit a soon as he gets ducats enough ahead to the expenses, but no one is allowed to desire without the compliment of a farewell basquet being tendered to him by his admiring has being tendered to him by his admiring but grief-stricken fellow-citizens. Recently, Mr. EDWARD SANDERSON, a prominent miller, was dined and wined by his numerous friends before his departure, and on Saturday evening Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, a cashier of one of the bank, was put through a similar course, for a similar reason, at which Gov. Sauth presided, and at which the representatives of all professions and pursuits made speeches, or sang songs, or drank champague. One of the most pleasing features. champague. One of the most pleasing feature connected with these occasions is the fact that neither of the recipients of these kindly courtesies on the part of their friends and peich and, if it be true that peace hath her vi

an honorable business career is not appreciation—at least in Milwaukee. Louisville Courier-Journal, is in a fit of the dumps. Like SOLOMON, he has been reviewing things, and finds that all is vanit; He finds that Louisville is full of faro banks and final continuous and that continuous and the continuous conditions. institutions, and that one is as bad as institutions, and that one is as oad as theother; that we live in an age of demoralized statured; and practices; that "our business relations agained by the Almighty Dollar"; that "our personal relations are affected by a carriage and horse, the more or less"; and that "saiva-tion is reached by processes marked out neither in the Scriptures nor the Koran." And he con-cludes: "Who shall say how it will all end! With the telegraph, the telephone, and the rail-way to hasten us; with a mongrelized suffrage to handle us; with no leader or ruler to gu us, Republicanism itself a passage at arms between Ishmael and Ishmael where shall we go, and what shall we do to be saved! The foundation of things slips from under us." This is the worst case we have seen yet. It could hardly have been between the soup and the wainuts, or between the wainuts and the wine. When the "formation of things slips from under us," it is suggestive not of one disner, but of a long-continued symposium
"What shall we do to be saved?" Try sods

In reply to the assertion that if TILDEN bad shown pluck he might have been inaugurated President and crowded HAYES out by bluff and iter-Journal, who was in Congress at the time and behind the scenes, says it is not so. We copy from his article of Monday last:

It was not in the books to inaugurate Thinks and Hendricks. There was an organized conspiracy bent on resisting it and having the power to resist it. Armed revolution alone could set itself armed.

been a blunder and a crime. The same generation never engages twice in civil war. Besides, the Democrate were practically helpless. The oily Northern Legislature we had was that of the little State of Connecticut, that of New Jersey afterward turning out to be Democratic by a scratch. Our counsels were divided. We could not set a squadron in the field. Granx was in the Witte House waiting, above all things, a row. He was sure to profit by a claturebance, for he sed both the tools and the recources to aid him. The South was sufficiently united, but the first gun for Thinns would have been the signal for a North, substantially united, that, too, on the old issue; the South would have been consigned to the old ruts, and, in ninety days, republicanism in the United States would have been stamped out under the nesls of a military usurpation. Unless a majority of the Northern States had gone for Thinns, it was not nilitary usurpation. Unless a majority of the Northern States had gone for Tilder, it was no

It is very evident that Sam Cox does not like the present high taxation tariff, and thinks it is a little too protective for the good of the con-sumer. In his speech before the House the other day he thus described how it protects

other day he thus described how it protects the Western farmer:

The farmer starting for his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent, driven with a hammer taxed 54 per cent, cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent, hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his westell limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers his self with a bianket that has paid a tax of 50 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his hambidiannel shirt taxed 80 per cent, and so a stared 30 per cent, aloes taxed 35 per cent, and taxed 35 per cent, and kneels to his 60p on s carpet taxed 100 per cent, and kneels to his 60p on s carpet taxed 100 per cent, sits down to his humbis men from a plate taxed 40 per cent, with a mile and fork taxed 35 per cent, drives his can of ceds with sugar taxed 70 per cent, seasons his food with sait taxed 130 per cent, pepper, 207 per cent, and spice 397 per cent, the looks around on his with and children all taxed in the same way, taxes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent, and less back in his chair and thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best Government under Hassa.

It has been stated that the late Lord Luran the "cruel landlord" who was shot by some of his evicted tenants, compelled the keeper of the Moam Hotel, who was his tenant, to shut the loors against the late Lord Carlisla when b paid a visit to the locality and sought admission to the tavern over night. The eccentric letter which he wrote to the innkeeper, instracting him to refuse accommodation to the Lor Lieutenant, has just been made public through Lieutenant, has just been made public surthe London press, and we here transcribe it
Kine: I will be obliged to you to fill the
with my tenants forthwith. Let ever room be
cupied immediately, and continue to be occup
and when so occupied you will refuse admit
to Lord Carrisles and his party. If there as
be the eliphest difficulty as to filling the bote
the occupation of the rooms, my desire is that
fill each room with the workmen; but you mus
admit Lord Carrisles, and consequently the re
should be filled previous to his coming there,
orders you may have received notwithstandir
rely on your observing my wishes to the letter

P. S. -I will pay for the tenants using the

May is to be a busy month for the politicians On the 8th the Nationals of Pennsy their State Convention at Philadelph 15th the Republicans of the same Sta 15th the Republicans of the same State meet and Harrisburg, and the Democrats of lows at Codar Rapids; on the 23d the Indiana Greenbackers assemble at Indianapolis, and the Pennsylvania Democrats and Prohibitionists at Pittaburg the Altoona respectively; while on the Judical Tennessee Democrats will hold their Judical Convention to nominate five Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Democrats of Alabama will assemble as Montgame V. will assemble at Montgomery.

EUGENIE'S SON, NAPOLEON IV., ha drawn in she French conscription, has shimself of his privilege as the only so widow to take his exemption. If he his the astuteness of the Third Narolnos in military instinct of the First, the youn would have insisted on his privilege of allowed to serve in the ranks like any other Frenchman. Probably he knows

That is a very nice plan of the Cine quirer's to avoid the possibility of a Charleston Convention in 1880, by navi National Committee meet, say in Baltim the day set, and each State delegation a

its own State, at some place munication with Balt announce the result of the each State Convention. Be inexpensive as this process that the new thing would would be too much risk of even if the famous pocke were employed; besides, the agers—like the Enquire in opportunity to head a stam an at a critical point.

The mystery about that I has been sadly and satisfacts man "hired a young po gave 50 cents," and "was s versation with him." The milk in the cocoanut, and i prising that the stranger board after getting man, the stranger would precipice before getting on Citizen JIMMY WILLIAM

to have Vice-Presidential be difficult to find a Pr match. We feel justified HENDRICKS is not in favor Vice-President in 1880. lieves that Indiana should minee should recall in ntic Fraud" of 1876. It was announced in the patches from Washington Secretary of the Treasury per of gentlemen experts urnishing information to

of the American Pomolo on his farm near Moro, Ill., The St. Louis Post tells TIMOTHY BROWN, aged "extraordinary." Master we learn from our esteeme ecounts for their calling dinary" one. Anything No. 88 foot is extraordin

regard to the internal comm States. At the head of the

of the late Hon. WILLARI

Now that the Rov. A. Pana, has gone into insolv of \$250,000, incurred throu railway contracts," he m spiritual condition of his assets are ni', and so he is CHARLES FRANCIS ADAM

ago that, after giving the thought and study, he ha clusion that the best thing Presidential imbroglio wa remain in statu quo, but the remain in statu quo, but this "golden words" in blof its editorial columns. Anther distinguished ing a little public attention sen David Corror, to withheld to trial for kicking another clazen. Citizen a blacksmith by trade, bu

save been supported by How absurd it was of the say that it was JEFARI JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, W military honors by the could see that it wasn't J If it had been a water

We judge from the cour dress of the late Mrs. R. E Temperance Association President's wife is "a fra that the members of th placable Democrats, and cardinal-red nose and a st

MARK TWAIN thinks of ters about Germany, which book-form. Hence the The Rhode Island Les

journed atter a session of space are in keeping in hardly pay a man good politics, unless the Leg markable velocity. Citizen Blue-Jeans WILL in training for the Natio

complaisant as were the let him through. JEFF DAVIS is beginning bottom rail is on top, st goes into the National (the solid Confederate v

dent again. Ney York is on the eve provident managers hav stove-pipes at the entra ment, wherein the Here

The Bible asks, "Is r sheep?" but when it we TILTON had not been h They have a departme

Mr. SAMUEL S. COX The Florida Fraud s gone to meet the KEE The Paris Impositor

Gilmore and his

by the prima done and composer, will as by the day for Europe.

The Rev. Jeorge Bristol, Engled. "Faith is preaching a California, gland toward to close of An Enaist paper ins onsfield show that he has sic, wies he seaks of the cy. "neaninghe "key-n Cerman swspape Sothern as gone to

The Rev. Instin having filled to get his sethe church papers, has at self. He complains that it cale sould give him only efforts, and the Ampliet Raline. The latter respondentary for twasdie and Mrs. Van Cott, it !

Buffalo, N. Y., pathers she went through be he went through ding parted with her onds

ear party is the Queen. The mates her, Mr. Conwar believe es her, Mr. CONWAY believes to of the fame of Germany. England's fame and presto

" Queen of the Jingoes," named her zeal for war, is the Princess erly the Princess in of the Queen.

say lend considerable enchantment but from this point of observation 4. Milwaukee will soon become as a friendly social relations existing r, so, too, we may conclude t business career is not with at least in Milwaukee.

Jourier Journal, is in a fit of the ce Solomon, he has been reviewing finds that all is vanity. He finds and that one is us bad as theother; in an age of demoralized standards at that "our business relations age that "our business relations age that affects of the standards of or between the walnuts and the

to the assertion that if TILDEW had ck he might have been inaugurated and crowded HAYES out by bluff and

prevolution alone could set itself againstirecy; and armed revolution would have under and a crime. The same generation ages twice in civil war. Besides, the swere practically helpless. The only Legislature we had was that of the little bonnecticut, that of New Jersey aftering out to be Democratic by a scratch, seis were divided. We could not set a in the field. Grant was in the White iting, above all things, a row. He was off by a disturbance, for he had both the the recources to aid him. The South was y united, but the first gun for Tilden we been the signal for a North, substanded, that, too, on the old issue; the South we been consigned to the old ruts, and, in ys, republicanism in the United States to been stamped out under the heels of a surpation. Unless a majority of the States had gone for Tilden, it was not o seat him.

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mer starting for his work has a shoe put use with nails taxed 67 per cent, driven maner taxed 54 per cent, cuts a sitck with tend 50 per cent, with chains taxed 67 per cent, at this home at night and lays his wasried a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers him a bianket that has paid a tax of 80 per ersos in the morning, puts on his humble hirt taxed 80 per cent, and at taxed 50 per cent, and nat taxed 70 opens family worship with a Bible taxed ont, and kneels to his Gop on a carpet Der cent, aits down to his humble meal late taxed 40 per cent, with a mire and us 35 per cent, drives his con of cofee ar taxed 70 per cent, sensons his food with d130 per cent, per cent, sensons his food with d130 per cent, per per . 297 per cent, and per cent; he looks around on his wife ren all taxed in the same way, takes a tobacco taxed 100 per cent, and leans is chair and thánks his star that he lives east and best Government under Heaven.

been stated that the late Lord LETTERS, wel landiord" who was shot by some of

s to be a busy month for the politicians of the Nationals of Pennsylvania hold ate Convention at Philadelphia, on the Republicans of the same State meet at arg, and the Democrats of lows at Cedds; on the 22d the Indiana Greenbackers le at Indianapolis, and the Pennsylvania at and Prohibitionists at Pittabury and a respectively; while on the Judicial the Democrats will hold their judicial ton to nominate five Judges of the Sucourt, and the Democrats of Alabama emble at Montgons 7.

mile's son, Napoleon IV., having been in the French conscription, has availed of his privilege as the only son of a to take his exemption. If he had had theness of the Third Napoleon or the instinct of the First, the young man have insisted on his privilege of being to serve in the ranks like any other man. Probably he knows that the jig is

is a very nice plan of the Cincinnati Es-to avoid the possibility of another ton Convention in 1880, by naving the il Committee meet, say in Baltimore, on set, and each State delegation meet in

its own State, at some place in telegraphic its own State, at some place in telegraphic communication with Baltimore; then each delegation vote for a candidate, and telegraph the name to the National Committee, which shall announce the result of the aggregate vote to each State Convention. Beautifully simple and inexpensive as this process would be, we fear that the new thing would not work. There would be too much risk of forged telegrams, even if the famous pocket-dictionary cipher were employed; besides, the professional managers—like the Enquirer men—would have no construinty to head a stampede to the winning mity to head a stampede to the winning man at a critical point.

The mystery about that Niagara Falls suicide The mystery about that Magain a rais sended has been sadly and satisfactorily explained. The man "hired a young peddler, to whom he man "hired a young peddler, to whom he man "or a send a man a send a send a send a pression with him." That accounts for the mik in the cocoanut, and it is no longer surprising that the stranger should have jumped overboard after getting half way across the bridge. If it had been an able-tongued hask-man, the stranger would have gone over the precipice before getting on the bridge at all.

Citizen JIMMY WILLIAMS, of Indiana, is said to have Vice-Presidential ambitions. It would be difficult to find a Presidential nominee to natch. We feel justified in assuming that Mr. EENDRICKS is not in favor of Citizen Jimmy for Vice-President in 1880. Mr. HENDRICKS believes that Indiana should be represented upon the ticket, but more prominently, and that the sominee should recall in his person the "Gintic Fraud" of 1876.

It was announced in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had appointed a num-Secretary of the freasury and appointed a num-ber of gentlemen experts for the purpose of furnishing information to the Department in regard to the internal commerce of the United States. At the head of the list stood the name of the late Hon. WILLARD C. FLAGO, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, who died on his farm near Moro, Ill., March 30.

The St. Louis Post tells of the feet of Master Thorny Brown, aged 17, which it says are extraordinary." Master Traorthy Brown, as we learn from our esteemed contemporary, was born in Chicago, and wears a No. 24 shoe. That counts for their calling his foot an "extraor-

Cerman swspapers amounce the be-schal of the luke of Counaught (Prince Arthur) ad the Pricesa Louise Margaret, youngest taughter of Fine Frederick Charles of Prussia. Sothern as zone to Europe to play a six seeks' engrement at the London Haymarket (J. E. Clarke' theatre), where "The Crushed Tragedian" wibe sucqueed. He took George Holland and George F. Devre and wife (Nellie Mortimer)

The Rev. Instin >. Fulton, of Brroklyn, having filled to get his symons circulesed through the clutch papers, has sized as Outlook for himself. He complains that the analyse sad Chroniele sould give him only a pragraph of his hest effect, and the Haptist Weekly would not publish a line. The latter responds that it can't open its clumps for twacele and trash.

Mrs. Van Cott, it has recent ampaign in Buffalo, N. Y., pathefally described the agony she went through her conversion before she meted with her onds and jewelry; hit "that little worm hoo; which her nusband hak klassed before he di have the ring," and she finally relied and

STATE POLITICS.

Gathering of Republican Leaders and Candidates.

The State Central Committee Meets To-Day to Consider the Convention.

Recting of the Mucky-Mucks of the National-Greenback-Industrial Party.

They Brace Up Each Other with Glowing Accounts.

THE REPUBLICANS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

A LIVELY VISITATION OF STATE CANDIDATES.
The corridors of the Pacific Hotel presented a more than usually animated appearance yesterday afternoon and evening. The State seemed to have sent large delegations of Republicans from all sections, who had come to keep an eye an the proceedings of the State Central Committee, which meets at that hotel this morning to fix a time and place for holding the coming State Convention. meets at that hotel this morning to fix a time and place for holding the coming State Convention. There was a good deal of gossip and a great deal of ear-whispering done among candidates and their friends. The great interest seems to lie in the fact whether there shall be an early or a late Convention. It can easily be surmised that the candidates want an early one. As it stands now, they are at the arrivors seet.

Convention. It can easily be surmised that the candidates want an early one. As it stands now, they are on the anxious seat. All of them have a full faith, to the outside world, apparently, that they will be the successful nominees of the party; yet, at the same time, they are not altogether certain. While their chectioneering goes on for the nomination they are under a heavy expenditure, and also literally under the thumb of the men with "influence." They all know that only one man can be known to the really successful party is to be. When this is decided, all the other fellows will put their thumbs upon their purse-strings and regret the cash they have wasted upon a resultiess fight to them.

On the other hand, both the members of the Committee and Republicans generally throughout the State differ maternally upon the time for holding the nominating State Convention. There are those who favor an early date, because they believe the Republicans are losing ground by delay. They hold that there are those, in case the Convention is postponed, who will believe that the party is weakening, and afraid te stand up and fight, and hence will withdraw from active work. There are others who think a late Convention will be just the thing for the Republicans. They hold that now there are two State ticets in the field,—Democratic and National,—and that one is blackguarding the other, and neither his any real merit, because both platforms are weak. They believe in waiting at least until after Congress sijourns, so that they may know exactly where to strike. Furthermore, they argue that, while the Republicans have no ticket in the field, the Democratic and National,—and that one is blackguarding the other, and neither his any real merit, because both platforms are weak. They believe in waiting at least until after Congress sijourns, so that they may know exactly where to strike. Furthermore, they argue th

was half fought. They invited discussion of their platform, and believed that they would make votes by circulating the campaign documents of the other parties. Their plan of organization took in precincts, wards, towns, cities, counties, States, etc. Each precinct could organize with ten or more voters and elect four officers, Chief, Vice-Chief, etc. These were regularly chartered by the Toledo Committee, and each organization was known as a Coupcil. The central headquarters proposed to keep in direct communication with each Council, and campaign documents would be distributed directly from there. They proposed to achieve a revolution by the ballot, and had no sympathy or affiliation with any other party that pretended to accomplish anything in any other way. They relied upon the orains and education of their followers, and would thereby attain a victory in the future. The party oroposed to help industry and give labor, at living wages, to the 3,000,000 men now out of employment through the ballot, and by repealing the obnoxious laws adopted in the past years. He advocated the greenback with a declaration upon its face that it was a full legal-tender for all debts and duties. He wanted a greenback currency and

GOLD THROWN TO THB BRAR.

He believed such a currency would be worth more than gold. He wanted a currency based on the faith and resources of the country. The Democratic party was a nipeed, like a goose, standing upon one foot. The Democracy was hard on one side and soft on the other, according to the section of the country from which a man came. The Democratic party was a nineed ilke a goose, standing upon one foot. The Democracy was hard on one side and soft on the other, according to the section of the country from which a man came. The Democratic party was a nineed ilke a goose, standing upon one foot. The Democracy was hard on one side and soft on the other, according to the section of the country from which a man came. The Democratic party was a none divided against itself could not succeed in 1880

There had been 100 clubs chaired by the central committee, but thousands were organized all over the country.

Reports in regard to the state of the party in various districts were then called for. The Chairman, James Springer, stated that the organization was progressing very rapidly in the First Congressional District and throughout the State. He congratulated them upon their success thus far, and he believed that they would elect their State ticket and a majority of the Legislature and members of Congress. Dr. Slade, Charles Boone, S. M. Smith, T. P. Jones, and others, reported upon the status of the party in their respective districts.

While the reports were being read "ex-Gov." Lew Steward, of Plano, looked in. Since his defeat he has not been seen around the Tremont House. He looks as natural as ever, but has no hankering after a nomination.

Further reports were handed in, but they only developed the fact that the National is a party of much nope.

A. W. Herr complained that the papers did not do them justice. The meeting then adjourned, and the Committee went into secret session for the purpose of laying out plans for the campaign, and to call upon their friends and the canuidates to open their purse-strings and hand over some campaign powder. The matter of a coalition with the Republicans was not discussed.

SCOTTING.

THE S	CORE:						
CHICAGO.		A	R	B	P	A	A
Remsen, c. f		. 5	0	1	0	0	
Hallinan, l. f		. 3	1	0	2		
Start. 1 b		. 4	1	1	13	0	1
Anson, 2 b	********	. 1	1	1 2	0		1
Ferguson, s. s	*******		20	1	2		
Harbidge, C	**********	1	O		9	12	1:
Hankinson, 3 b	**********		ő	1 1	i		1
Largin, p	**********	4	0	î	û		6
Total		90	-	10	27	10	-
INDIANAPOLIS.		. 00	3	10		10	
Quest, 2 b		. 4	0		2	1 5	1
Nelson, S. S		. 4	U	0	0		0
Clapp, l. f.	*********	. 3			1	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	*********	. 3		.2	0		0
McKelvy, c. f		. 5	0		3		0
Nolan, p	*********	5	0	1			1
Williamson, 3 b	**********	3	0	0			-
Flint, c	*********	3	1	1	9	1	
O1010 1 0		3			9	0	
Total		94	4	4	97	10	9

JOHN MOKRISSEY.

Death of the Muscular Politician at Saratoga Last Evening.

A Peaceful Ending of a Remarkably Checkered Existence.

Some of the Prominent Episodes Which Marked His Eventful Life.

NO MORE. DEATH OF JOHN MORRISSEY.

SARATOGA. May 1.—John Morrissey, ex-Congressman and State Senator from the City of New York, died at 7:30 this evening. He had seemed quiet and without any unfavorable symptoms until a little after the New York papers were brought in, when he motioned for his glasses to read one. About hair-past 5 an unfavorable change covered and he saik rapidly afterward. read one. About hair-past 5 an unfavorable change occurred, and he sank rapidly afterward. Father McMenomy, a Catholic priest, was sent for, and he promptly came and administered the Extreme Unction. Although Mr. Morrissey was rapidly failing, he seemed conscious to the last. His wife and domestics were present. Mr. Morrissey died clasping the hand of the priest.

Morrissey's business partners are here, but Morrissey's business partners are here, but nothing is known by them regarding how he left his business, or whether there is any will.

The funeral will be in Troy.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 1. —In its account of John Morriscy's life the New York Times prints the follow

risey's life the New York Twaes prints the following:

'John Morrissey was the only son of Timothy Morrissey, and was born at Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 12th of February, 1831. Timothy Morrissey, who was an ordinary day-laborer, came to the United States when John was only 3 years of age, and took up his residence in Troy, where he continued to live and work as a laborer till his son was in a position the support him. So late as 1874 the old gentleman was alive and hearty; never having known a day's sickness, without a gray hair on his head, and not requiring to use spectacles—though 85 years of age. John Morrissey's school education was comprised in the attendance of a common school for one year, during which time, as he himself admitted, he learned more mischief than letters. It was not till he was 19 years of age that he was seized with a desire to learn that he taught himself. The clder Morrissey having seven little girls to support as well as his boy, and only earning \$1 or 10 shillings a day, was necessarily compelled to put his son to work as early in life as possible. When 12 years old, therefore, his family having moved over the river from West to East Troy, and taken up their residence in Ferry struet, John Morrissey

BEGAN THE BATTLE OF LIFE in Orr's wall-paper factory, at the handsome wages of \$1.25 a week. In those days the printing of

Charley Farweil. Attorney-General Edeali, and george II. Harlow are said to be quietly laying pipes for the Gevernorship. All were out of eight last evening.

THE NATIONALS.
THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the National party gathered yesterday morning in the club-rooms of the Tremont House. During the foreign of the National party gathered yesterday morning in the Cibb-rooms of the Tremont House. During the foreign of the National party gather of the National party when the were present Gen.

Bates, the party's candidate for State Treasurer; Dr. D. B. Stargeon, of Toledo, Chairman of the National Committee of the Party:

S. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Sering, College, L. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Kewanee; R. W. Nelson, Joliet; Thomass Wolf, Parton; B. M. Smith, Smit

and anisons, and also of the provisions movined coputains very though water plants and Chandrage with though water plants and Chandrage with though water plants and common the plants and the provision of the pr

cretion the better part of valor, and, embenomenty, for the color of an apparance, and shoolastly related to the color of a popular color of the col

his pecuniary icrs again. In 1897, 1890, and 1896, his operations in Wall street were very heavy, and he realized large sums of money.

**In 1866 he was elected to congress from the Fifth District of New York City. Theorgh not ambitious of legislative honors, he always said, that he was determined to accept the nomination and he was determined to accept the nomination and that he was not a proper person to go to Congress. In 1868 he was elected by 2,700 majority. In 1868 his majority amounted to 13,000. He always spoke with warmth and gratitude of the kindness and consideration with which he was treated in Congress, and he used to say that in no one instance was he refused any favor that he requested either by the President or by any of his Cabinet officers. He never attempted any great speech, being fully aware of his own capabilities. On the ever-memorable Black Friday, Morrissey was caught very heavily in New York Central, his losses on that day alone amounting to \$600,000. This loss not only sucked up all his own ready money, but necessitated his borrowing a little to make up the amount. But he settled every Wall street difference without favor. During the season of 1870 he opened his new club-house at Saratoga, which he had just shished at a cost of \$250,000. It is undoubtedly the finest building, devoted to its especial purposes, in the world. On New-Year's Day, 1871, at his house in West Twenty-fourth street, he organized the political movement known as the Young Democracy, for which, after the passing of the Tweed charter at Albany in the ensuing spring, he was expelled from Tammany Hall. After the defeat of 1871, the reorganization of Tammany Hall was carried out, Mr. Morrissey was included in the new roll of members, and soon began to take a very active part in the management of its affairs, till, in the fail elections of 1873, he shared with Mr. Kelly the leadership of Tammany the had always been actively interested in politics, and had spent \$200,000 in politics, still he had never held office in Ne

LAKE SHORE ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, held in this city to-day, the following Directors were elected: William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, John E. Burrill. and Francis P. Freeman, of New York; Henry B. Payne and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland. O.; Albert Keep, of Chicago, Ill.; William L. Scott and Charles M. Reed, of Erle, Pa.; Rasselas Brown, of Warren, Pa.

No change was made in the officers of the r

GALENA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., May 1.—William H. Blewett, GALENA, III. May L.—William H. Blewett, for three years past Superintendent of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, has resigned his position, and is to be superseded by H. Crabtree, late of the Bridge Department of the Illinois Central Railroad. The local agents of the road presented their old Superintendent with a solid gold-headed cane last night as a mark of their esteem. The presentation came off at the De Soto House in this city, and was followed by a grand banquet. Besides railroad officials, several prominent citizens of Galena and Southern Wisconsin were present.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

CATABBH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERWANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CA-TARRE; THICK, YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY AC

LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND UL-CERATIONS OPTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CA-TARRH. ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER. GENUINE MERIT. A Ornggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We believe Sanford's Radical Cure to be genuine meritorious preparation. Some of our customers are extravagant in their praise of it.

Ottown Kee, Pob. 20, 1973.

D. DEFORD & CO. Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 28, 1878. BETTER SATISFACTION.

A Druggist's Testimonv. Gentlemen—Having sold Sanford's Radical Cure for your a year. I can state that it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I have over sold. Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March I, 1878.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

A Druggist's Testimony. Gentlemen—We have been sciling Sanford's Radice Lure for the last year. On the start our sales were mail; the people were incredulous, it being to most of them a new preparation, and they could buy so man incaper remedies for 25 cents and 50 cents. Not the price is no object. We sell more of the Radical Gurhan all other catarrh remedies put together, and have yet to hear of a case that it has not given the most complete satisfaction. Very truly,

19 W. High-st., Oskaloosa, Ia., Feb. 25, 1878. SANFORD'S RADICAL CUR

and PAIN min

AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Scintien, Hip Complaints. Spinal Affections, Norvous Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Peeble Muscular Action, Great Sereness and Tendervess in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kid-

neys, at once Relieved by COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. "ARE DOING WONDERS." Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Collins' Voltale Plasters are doing Wonders. They work like maric, and those you sent list are all sold and more wanted, send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste, yours, T. P. PALMER. P. M.

No. Fayette, Me., May I, 1876. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadaa, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. LAKE EXCURSIONS.

LAKE EXCURSIONS. GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO. THE LARGE, ELEGANT, SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS, MUSKEGON AND ALPENA,

Will during the Summer Months DAILY EXCURSIONS

FROM THEIR DOCKS. For particulars inquire at office, foot Michigan-ty. T. G. BUTLIN. Supt. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Office of the Chicage & Northwestern Railway
Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, April 24, 1878.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bond-holders of this Company for the Election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other pusiness as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Chicago, on THURS-DAY, the eith of June next, at 1 p. m. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, May 4 next, at 3 p.
m., and open on MONDAY, June 10. Bondholders will authenticate their votus bonds by registration.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

April 22, 1878.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may eome before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. R. TOWS, Secretary.

FOR SALE. UPHOLSTERY increasing Duliness Among the Banks --- New York Exchange Steady.

United States Commerce for Eight Months---Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Weak at the Opening.

Most of Them Close Stronger --- Less Doing for Shipment.

FINANCIAL.

The duliness in financial circles is increasing. A proportion of what business is done consists in renewals, which the banks are glad to give responsible borrowers. There is but little country demand for rediscounts. Rates are 7@10 per cent. The currency movement is very slight in any direction. There are some shipments of currency to New York, but most of the banks are receiving more currency than they are sending out. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@60c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$4,100,000. The increase was due to the Board of Trade settlements, which were the only source of activity in

financial circles:
Government bonds are still in active request.
The main features of the bond market are the same as before reported. The demand keeps ahead of the supply, and the local dealers are sending to TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared the follow-ing statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the eight months ended Feb. 28. 1878, and for the corresponding period of last year:
INPORTS-VALUES.
1878. 1877.

Total value of dutiable com-modities. 194, 202, 669 \$183, 203, 901 Fotal value of commodities free of duty. 115, 777, 268 117, 974, 796 Fotal value of coin and builonal value of coin and buil
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nter des immediate trans-portation to interior ports without ampraisement.... 5, 385, 408 4, 934, 755 input yelicies.

values). \$465,508,090 \$448,908,341 fon 16.640.500 23.040.676 Sold value of merchandle. 452.148.735 415.410.392 FOREIGN EXPORTS—VALUES.

Total foreign exports. \$ 12,787,371 \$ 15,280,697 rom warchouse. \$ 6,893,761 \$ 5,568,831 tot from warchouse. \$ 133,629 \$ 9,710,298 arried in cars and scher ind vehicles. \$ 1,479,941 \$ 1,153,760 Carried in cars and scher 1 and vehicles. 1, 479, 984 1, 153, 766 Carried in fereign vessels. 7, 692, 779 10, 188, 168 Remaining in warehouse Feb. 28, 1878, \$28, 254, 552, licensining in warehouse Feb. 28, 1877, \$27, 735, 728.

PRENCH REVENUE.

The revenue returns of the French Government of the first quarter of 1878 have been published. The indirect taxes have yielded \$57,640,200, which is \$2,040,000 in excess of the sum obdated May 1 (Mahlon D. Ogdon to J. Lewis his indirect taxes have yielded \$57,640,200, hich is \$2,040,000 in excess of the sum oblined during the corresponding period of last are. As regards the different objects taxed impared with the return for last year, the plus ms are chiefly derived from the home bestroot gar manufacture—\$2,140,000 from a variety of faller articles imported. described as Marches.

common, 2,700 Northwestern preferred, 13,00 St. Paul common, 11,000 St. Paul preferred, 13,00 St. Paul preferred, 13,00 St. Paul preferred, 13,00 Ohios, 7,500 Wabash, 22,000 Lackawanna, 1,105 Delaware & Hudson, 2,400 Morris & Essex, 900 Michigan Central, 11,000 Western Union, 1,000 Pacise Mail, and 1,900 Union Pacise.

Bar silver, here, 1183 for greenbacks and 118 for gold. Silver coin, 12114 per cent discount.

Money market casy at 4406, closing at 425. Cusions received was a few constructions and the common security was 240.

Money market easy at 4mpt, closing a rime mercantile paper. 5626.
Customs receitis were \$318.000.
The Assistant Trensurer disbursed \$357,000.
Clearings, \$17,500,000.
Sterling steady; long, 486%; short, 489.
600 KERNINNTS.
Coupons, 83. 10748 New 4468. 103
Coupons, 63. new 1098 New 4 per cents. 1000
Coupons, 67. 1098 10-40. reg. 10-38
Coupons, 68. 110% Coupons. 1058
New 58. 110% Coupons. 1058
New 58. 100% Coupons. 1059
New 58. 100% Coupons. 1059

Coupons, '85, new. 1934, New 4 per cents... 1905; Coupons, '97. 1034; Coupons. 1053; Coupons, '97. 1034; Coupons. 1053; Coupons, '97. 1034; Coupons. 1053; Coupons. 1053; New 5a. 1103; Coupons. 1053; New 5a. 1053; Coupons. 1053; New 5a. 1054; New York Central 106; Chicago & Alton pfd. 2054; New York Central 106; Chicago & Alton pfd. 2054; New 7a. 1054; New York Central 106; Chicago & Alton pfd. 2054; New 7a. 1054; New York Central 106; Chicago & Alton pfd. 2054; New 7a. 1054; New York Central 1054; Nissouri Pracific. 1054; Nissouri Pracific. 1054; Nissouri Pracific. 1054; Nissouri Pracific. 1054; Nissouri Pracific 1054; Northwestera 1054; Nissouri Pracific 1054; Northwestera 1054; Northwestera 1054; U. P. Sinking Fund. 2054; Northwestera 1054; U. P. Sinking Fund. 2054;

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

May 1.—The closing quotations at the Stock Board were as follows: ANN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The closing quotations at the Stock Board were as follows:

Alpha. 74 Grand Prizz. 396
Alfa. 77 Hale & Norcross. 798
Beloher. 3 Julia Consolidated. 444
Best & Beleber. 1395 Justice. 594
Bellios. 4 Mexican. 8
Calcidonia. 198 Northern Bellie. 534
California. 254 Ophir. 30
Chollar. 3140 Overman. 94
Confidence. 394 Raymond & Ely. 334
Con. Virginia. 144, Savare. 1094
Crown Pulm. 316 Sterra Nevada. 536
Exchaquer. 236 Union Consolidated. 536
Gould & Courty. 636 Yulion Consolidated. 536
Skirt exchange on New York. 35 premium.
Sterling exchange bankers bills, 489.
London, Nay 1.—Consols, money and account,
446.

United States bands. 1044 1045

94%; United States bonds—65s, 104%; '67s, 109; 10.40s, 107%; new 5s, 105%. 0.40s, 10714; new 5s, 1057s. Eric, 127s; preferred, 30 %. Paris, May 1.—Rentes, 108f 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 1: CITY PROPERTY. State st. 95 ft n of Adams st. e f. 46x11836 ft. dated May 1 (Mahlon D. Ogden to J. Lewis

cline in codfish of 25c per 100 lbs. Onls, paints, leather, barging, tobacco, coal, and wood were Lard was firmer, with a sale of 500 tes seller July at Lard was firmer, with a sale of 500 tes seller July at \$7.00. Lard was firmen, with a sale of S. 7.00.

Wheat was active, closing le higher than at the close of 'Change. May sold at S.1.15661.1256, and closed at S.1.1256. June sold at S.1.10561.1156. And closed at S.1.1056. S. 1056. S. 105 unchanged.

The local lumber market continues active at irregular prices. The yard dealers are shipping large quantifies of lumber west, especially to those sections that are at present favored with unusually low freights, and the trade with the country naturally freights, and the trade with the country naturally tributary to this market is improving. A few cargoes were sold yesterday at former prices. The demand for drugs and chemicals was fair at unchanged prices. Broom-corn continues dull, though acalere are disposing of a good many small orders, but the market is easy, the general trade being light for the time of year, and dealers, who have a good deal of corn on hand, want to sell some of it. The wood and seed markets were only to Poultry was

\$8.00 for June, and \$6.00 for May, \$6.02140 for Juny, \$6.02140 for Juny, and \$7.0007.024 for Juny. Sales 250 for May, \$6.02140 for Juny. Sales 250 for Media were steader, with sales of 50,000 fbs short ribs at \$4.47½ selier May. Shoulders were offered at \$3.50 for May.

wool and seed markets were quiet. Poultry was easier under larger offerings, and eggs stronger. Hay was in fair local request.
Lake freights were quiet and unchanged on the basis of 3s for corn to Buffaio by sail; and wheat to Buffaio nominal at 3kc. Room was taken for Butalo nominal at 3½c. Room was taken for 165,000 but corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were steady. To New York they were quoted at 10½c on wheat and 10c on corn; and 12c and 11c for do via lake and rail. To Boston, 14c and 13c.

Rail freights were quoted steadler on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and boxed meats to New York.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. May 1. -Receipts-Flour, 15,645 brls; wheat, 294,950 bu; corn, 118,800 bu; cats, 14,500 bu; cornmeal, 425 pkgs; rye, 1,663 bu; malt, 13,758 bu; pork 713 pkgs; beef, 667 pkgs; cut meats, 1,396 pkgs; lard, 1,547 pkgs; whisky, 1,265brls. Exports-Twenty-four hours-Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 108,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bn: rye, 28,000 bu.

bn: rye, 28,000 bu.

The stock of lard in New York is reported at 69,

116 tcs, against 101, 213 tcs one month ago, and 53, 118 tes one year ago.

The stock of pork in New York is reported at 77, 678 brls, against 89,067 brls one month ago, and 56,312 brls one year ago.

The stock of flour in Chicago is reported at 53,096 brls. against 60, 150 brls one, month ago, and

35, 850 brls one year ago. COAL SHIPMENTS. The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 27th ult. gives the following statement of shipments of coal and coke

in bushels during the "present" rise:

70 Steamers. Boats. Barges. Bushels.
Wheeling...... 1 2 38,000 154 464 9, 196, 408 Grand total ... 55

PROVISIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The stock of provisions at New Orleans was reported yesterday to be as follows: Mess pork, 4,800 bris; lard, tcs, 1,500; lard, kegs, 2,300; bacon, shoulders, 93 casks; clear ribs, 28 casks; clear, 82 casks; dry-salted shoulders, 181,000 lbs; sides, 30,000 lbs; sugar-cured hams, 600 tes. GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs May 1: The Chicago Stamping Company, 164 boxes tin plate. Collection, PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather less active, and very irregular. The market was quite weak at the outset, but soon recovered steadiness, and closed better than the previous afternoon, except on meats. Hogs at the Stock Yards were quoted 50 per 100 hs lower and Liverpool was understood to be easier on pork and middles. This caused the market to one out lower but the early decline, and the market recovered tone, though the rading was largely in transfer, with little apparent emand for shipment.

MESS POEK-Was fairly active and declined 5c per ori early, but improved 15c, and closed 10c higher than Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 15, 300 bris May at \$8,25@8,40; 12,500 bris seller June at \$8,425@

thy a co. 3,000 bris seller July at \$8.65[8.75; and 730 bris eller the year at \$8.275[6.35]. Total, 37,750 bris. The narket closed firm at \$8.4028, 25 for spot, \$8.406. 42]; seller May, \$8.57% seller June, and \$8.75 seller

The state of the s

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-is duil and weak, and the inside figures are about at that corp will bring in large lots. Dealers are doing the usual local business. Quotations: Strictly green burl, 556:36c; red-dipped do, 586:34c; green brush that will work itself, 565:56c; red and red-tipped do, 386:48c; crooked, 364c.

BUTTER-Quotations were again dropped 162c all around, the market being duil and depressed at the decline. Buyers were taking small quantities only, and stocks continue to increase. We now quote as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 206:23c; good to choice dairy, 156:18c; medium, 116:13c; inferior to common. 669c.

@9c. BAGGING-Prices range the same as before, and are steady. We continue to quote: Stark. 24c: Brighton A. 234c: Lewiston, 214c: Otter Creek, 194c: American, 19c: burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunnles, single, 14c 15c; double, 23646c.
CHERSE-Trade was fairly active considering the unsettled state of prices. We quote the market weak as follows: Full cream, old. r1@12c; do new, 914010c; part skim, 869c; full skim, 54664c; low grades, 34 part skim. 86 9c; hull asim, week prices ruling weak COAL-Remains inactive, with prices ruling weak COAL-Remains inactive to quote; Lackswana, weal egg.

ble in my control demand for forcier varieties, [while a credit of the features of this market. Lucy was a credit of the control of the mand for forcier varieties, while a credit of the control of the Note-Pillerte, Il 198125-et almonds, lacrasona, 2021c; French walhafs, 10.31ft; Naples walhufs, 128 13c; French walhafs, 10.31ft; Naples walhufs, 128 13c; Francis, Osiolaci, Locales, Casa, 7c.85; Elver pecals, 0.035c; Pillerte, 10.035c; Osiolaci, 10.035c; Orandeste, 10.035c; Osiolaci, 10.035c; Osi

was a good general demand; and afairly steady feeling prevaled. Prima to fancy coffees are in high supply and show positive strength. Surara also were firm. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday, as follows: https://doi.org/10.1006/

with all sold.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450
bb and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450
bb and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 90 to 1, 450 bb.

1000 Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 bb.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair them, weighing 1, 500 to 1, 500 bs.

Butchers Stock—Foor to common steers and common to enoice cows. for city shaughter weighing 800 to 1, 100 bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 650 lbs.

3, 2563, 90 Stock Cattle-Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1.050 lbs.
Inferior-Light and thin cows, beifers, stags.

OATTLE SALES.

Price. No.

\$5.35 | 19...

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5.40 | 28...

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Roll of \$2 50:33.00. Most of the trading v \$3.15:35.25.

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reported as the best bid; 30,000 bu No. 2 Chie deliverable first hair of May, at \$1.25. Cor quest, and quoted off ½61c per b heavily; options tame, depressed, and though on latest bidding showing rasteadiness; mixed Western ungraded, 502 Western at 55c. Rye quoted about sales 25,000 bu; No. 1 Milwankee May arrivate with the control of Oats quoted 3684c per bu lower on freer offings, and a moderate demand; white Western, 9, 100 at 36640c; mixed Western 4, 200 bu at 345638c; No Chfeago in store quoted at about 3356c; do affoat, 1.0

Chfcago in store quoted at about 335/cc; do afloat, 1.00 bu at 335/c036c; do early delivery, 50,000 bu rumoro for export on private terms.

Provisions—Mess pork inactive for early deliver at drooping rates; sales of 175 bris within a range of \$0.65/s0.90; other kinds very dull; Western mess for forward delivery quiet: May option quoted at \$9.300, 9.40; June, \$9.40; June, \$9.50; with sales reported of 750 bris June at \$9.4009.45 and 75 boxes long and short clears for Western delivery at \$4.75; market weak. Western stearn lard moderately active for early delivery but at reduced rates. closing at \$7.10@7.12%, and 200 tes. off grade at \$6.75. For forward delivery, more resely dealt in: May options quoted at \$7.12%; June. \$7.12%; 3.25@3.90

2.25@3.90

2.20@2.75

2.75@5.00

3.25@3.90

4.25

5.4.30

3.25@3.90

TALLOW—In fair request at unchanged figures: the Continent quoted at \$7.25, and sales reported of 125.-125, and sales reported of 125.-125.-125.

Whisky-Sold to the extent of 50 bris at \$1.05% cash; market dull and heavy.

Pringulars—Much less activity; room on borth and tonnage on charter offered with reserve, especially for grain rates, on which quoted firm, though with a less urgent call noted; in most of the other interests a slower movement reported at about former figures; for Liverpool, engagements included 9.000 bu barley at 7d per 4s that with room for wheat or corn quiet at 35 bid for early abinatesh; from the West of through freight, 1.00 bigs provisions reported within a reduced range of 450 bid per 100 its, 15 to routes.

New York, May 1.—Corton—Market dull at 10340 10360; futures quiet, but steady May 3.0.94810.950; June, 1.0.9611. Gas July, 11.0.6811.30; August, 11.10.9611.950; June, 10.96610.660; futures quiet, but steady May 3.0.94810.950; June, 11.0.8611.660; December, 10.46610.470; January, 10.562; Verbrary, 10.66610.670; March, 10.76610.780; April, 10.86610.88.

FLOUE-Heavy: receipts, 16,000 bris; No. 2.83.006

10.50610.88.
FLOUE-Heavy: receipts, 18,000 brls: No. 2,83.006
4.00: super State and Western, \$4,006.75; white
wheat extra, \$5,006.50; fancy, \$6,3564.75; extra
Ohio, \$4,9060.75; %. Louis, \$4,9067.75; dilmesus
patent process, \$6.7568.25. Her flour dull and un-MEAL-Dall and unchanged.

nd unchanged.
PKREPLEVIA—More steady: crude, 7c; refined, 1114c.
TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
STRAINED EXERT—Quiet and unchanged.
STRAINED TUPENTIAN—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS. May 1.—FLOUR—Quie-and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall, St. 16691. He
cash: St. 1649. 1649 May: St. 1649d. 1694 clossing; St.
Jane; St. 109-569. 1.0 July: No. 46. St. 08691. 109; N
2 spring; St. 08 bid. Corn slow: 10. 2 mixed, 375963.
cash: 38c May: 3975-2006 June 1495-24149. Quir. On
dull; No. 2, 286-264c cash: 265c May. Rye steady dull; No. 2, 2002-20 se cash: 25% stay. Aye steady at 6kc.

Whitsay - Steady and unchapted; \$1.03.

Whitsay - Steady and unchapted; \$1.04.

Whitsay - Steady and unchapted; \$1.05.

Whitsay - Steady and unchapted thement. Lard dull and delivered; \$8.75 cash 7008.75 May stay at 100 min ally low-lower; \$6.75 assed. Bulk practs dull; nominally low-lower; \$6.75 pacon. Bulk practs dull; nominally low-lor, \$1.50 pacon. \$1.50

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May!. -FLOUR-Quiet but firm: superpad. \$3.50; XX. \$4.2564.50; XXX. \$4.7565.25; both grades, \$5.0066.25.

Grain-Corn scarce and firm at 50652c. Oats—Martet caster at 356550c.

CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and market firm at \$2.156

inted figures jobbing at low prices assumeres and worsted coatings in ra and: Harmony fancy prints advanced COTTON.

NEW ORLHAMS. Msy 1. - COTTON - Quiet; at 1,900 bales; ordinary. 75c; good ordinary. 85c; he middling. 95c; middling. 105c; good middling. 11, receipts. net. 1,524; gross. 1,625; exports to the Quiett, 2,828; coastwise, 1,237; stock, 142, 119. Semething About the PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE.

RAILHOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Leave. | Arriva Milwankee Fasi Mail (daily) 8:00 a.m. (Milwankee Express. 10:00 a.m. pMilwankee Passenger (daily) 9:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m. pMilwankee Passenger (daily) 9:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m. pmilwankee Passenger (daily) 9:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m. pmilwankee Express. 20:00 a.m. pmilwankee Express. 20:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m. pmilwankee Express. 20:00 p.m. pmilwankee Express Pullman Hotel Cars are ran through between Chicago and Council Blums, on the train leaving Orleans 10:37 a.m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

8—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-sv., and Sixteenth-s
shd Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices. 59 Clarksi., and at depots.

Trains. | Leave. | Arriva.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman is when Siceping Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pa-life Express. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Under Lines Chicago Company Leave. | Arriva Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 258
St. Louis & Springfield Ex ... 9:00 a. m. 850
Mobile & New Orleans Ex ... 9:00 a. m. 850
St. Louis Springfield & Texas 9:00 p. m. 870
Poorta, Hurlington ; Fast Ex ... 2:00 a. m. 322
& Keckur ... Express ... 9:00 p. m. 370
Chicago & Paducah K. E. X. .. 9:00 a. m. 370
Chicago & Paducah K. E. X. .. 9:00 a. m. 370
Chicago & Paducah K. E. X. .. 3:00 p. m. 322
Golfet & Dwight Accountmatra ... 3:00 p. m. 322
Golfet & Dwight Accountmatra ... 3:00 p. m. 322

Milwaukee Express. 7:55 a. m. 7:55 p. Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green Bay, and Menash through Day Express. 10:10a. # 4:00 a. Wisconsin, lowa, and Minnesots Express. 4 5:00 m. 10:45a. a. Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green Bay, Stevens Found, and Ass. 4 5:00 p. m. 1 7:00a m.

All trains run via Milwaubse. Tickets for St. Pu and Minneapolis are good elvier via Madison and Fran-au Chien, or via Watertons. LaCrosse. and Winons. HLLINGIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-sc. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket office, 121 Itandolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer House.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line) 7:00a, m. 46:35a, a. Day Express. 9:00a m. 46:35a, a. Day Express. 8:45 p. m. 40:35a, a. Atlantic Express (dally) 5:15 p. m. 40:35a, a. Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 40:45a, a.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, fost of Marries Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

KANKAKEE LINE

Chicanati, Indianaolis Depart. Ardva.

Cincinnati, Indianaolis Depart. Ardva.

Cincinnati, Indianaolis Depart. Ardva.

Cincinnati, Indianaolis Depart. Ardva.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ball 201

Depot, coner of Van Bure, and Sherman 417. Texts. B.

CHICAGO ROCK Island & Pacific Ball 201

Depot, coner of Van Bure, and Sherman 417. Texts.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ball 201

Depot, coner of Van Bure, and Sherman 4008.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ball 201

Depot, coner of Van Bure, and Sherman 4008.

Chicago Rock Island & Stopen Ball 201

All mealson the Omaha Expens are served in difing cars, at 75 ents each.

Chicago A Pacific N. Ill Nove Day 10000.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD Ticket Office: 77 Clark st. 97 Deaporn st. and Depot torner Clinton and Catoli-sta.

Leve. Arriva GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

GODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milvaukee, etc., daily pa m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until. s p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily pa m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily pa m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily pa m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesty and Friday
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesty and Friday
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee etc.
Tuestay.
For Milwaukee, Mackinsw, Northport etc., Tuesty books foot of Michigan av.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nerves Deblitz, want of energy, etc., and the whole tras of gloomy sites anta. Any oragist has the ingreenes. Address D. JAQUES CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnat. One

MARINE

The Local Board of Agents Holds an Meeting

Had at the Meeting A City Agent C

Cutting the Rates Vessel Assessments, La

Schooner, Tug Com Freights, and Po MARINE-INSURANC A meeting of the Chicago surance Agents was held Traders' Insurance Company traders insurance Company at which there were present (the Buffalo and Mercantile Elphicke, of the Pacific Mutu Marine, and National Lloyds; of the St. Paul Fire and Mar the Detroit Fire and Marine; the Manufacturers'; James

the Manufacturers'; James,
Traders'; J. Cameron, of the
tional; Capt. John Prindiville
Providence, Washington, an
Crosby, of the Phenix and
and Messra. Atkins and Bocke
Matual. The Ætins was not r
Cant. Egan presided as ref
Board, and Mr. Bishop acted
The Board resolved to reas
rates recently adopted at Brate on second-class freight at
rates. rates.

A dispatch was received nouncing that the Local B yesterday, made the rate of that port to Buffalo 20 cents was evidently done with the Chicago Board would adout i latter refused to change, a instructed to communicate the communication of the communication.

and, if convicted, company they represent, an quested.

Right in the face of the hatchet and the agreement on an agent of the Ætina Compan on a Buffalo cargo at 25 cer rate, by which the Ætina's as being 30 cents on the 3100. The shipper for whom the ris thority for the statement that to take the business at 25 cer considered as good as his bogent was charged wit its said, merely sequently qualified the finally, when pressed shipper with another agent, to the rack. That is the gentlemen, and is generally of are interested in such matters.

HARBOR IMPRO The following extracts are in the Milwaukee Wisconsin The amount of \$15,000 will be d Racine is to have \$10,000 the north harbor pier a distan-eastward by additional crib w The amount voted Kenosha be devoted to general repairs and such additional dredging

earth.

The small appropriation of gan Harbor will be expend superstructure of the old pier. For Manitowoc Harbor 3. This sum Maj. Robart proposextension of the north and so ture cribs, at least 100 feet as lag where necessary.

The sum of \$5,000 containe Riyers Harbor will be devo extension of the harbor pie each. Rivers Harbor will be devo extension of the harbor pie each.

Ahnapee has secured \$8,000 voted to deepening the chann by blasting.

At Sturgeon Bay the sum of pended upon an extension of by adding 300 feet of substrupier and filling them with sic of the appropriation will be defined to the appropriation will be abused in improving and strainel, which is mearly two miles Menominee Harbor is to hiv will enable Maj. Robart to circulate on cribs sunk last further extension of crib sub on one pier and fifty feet on to the sum of \$2,000 voted will be used for such gene breakwater as may be deemed. The crib piers at Ontonago 150 feet each with the sum of \$4,000 voted will be used for such gene breakwater as may be deemed. The crib piers at Ontonago 150 feet each with the sum of \$4,000 will not guide cribs on each sid the rocky reef at the harbor event damage to vessels from the adougraters are located in headquarters are located in headquarters.

NAUTICAL N The prop Jarvis Lord col boat Charles Sweet on en Saturday night, causing th Monday morning, at Cleve Hawley was towing the schr

Monday morning, at Cleves Hawley was towing the schr river bod, the schooner struct and damaged it considerably. Bot injured to any extent.

On her last trip the steams with a misfortune. Her porthing at Forty-Mile Point, in off one of the blades. On he she will call at Detroit, and we have the corresponding bli broke off.

Detroit Post yesterday: rived from Toledo last exception of the blades. On he she will call at Detroit, and we rave from Toledo last exception of the control of the control of the control of the country from a vess flames were plainly visible, appearance, was a large proy The Oshkosh Northweste ports a disaster as follows: boat Seventy-Six, Capt. San Long Foint. It seems that the ports a disaster as follows: boat Seventy-Six, Capt. San Long Foint. It seems that the ports a disaster as follows: boat Seventy-Six, Capt. San Long Foint. It seems that the control of the control

LAUNCH OF A NI Chance of the plants of the compiler of the Compiler of the Country shows the compiler of the Country shows the Country strangers and to witness the first plunge she is named the David M. Hon. David Macy, Presiden & Chicago Railroad. Mr. olis, and is one of its most the compilement of naming by the Cutter & Sat

COTTON.

PETROLEUM.

OAD TIME TABLE

TON & ST. LOUIS AND OHICAGO ITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. est Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive. WAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL WALL corner Medison and Canal-sta. Cket h Clark-st., opposite Shermas flores.

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:55 p. m. 10:10a. m. 4:00a. m. 1 5:CO . 10:45a. m.

Leave. | Arrive. 8.50a, m. \$15 p. m.
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OAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Ake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
of Clark-st., southeast corner of Real | Leave, Arrive | Arr T. WAYRE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Canal and Mackagn sta. Ticket Offices,
relimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Lease, Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, om Exposition Building, foot of Monal Officer & Clark-at., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrivo. ORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

d. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. and Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

KANKAKER LINE. Depart. Arrive. OK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILROAD
of Van Sure and Sherman etc. Ticket
56 Clarcet, Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

*The Asch Es *10:18 a.m. 4:00 p. m.
dation... 5:000 p. m. 2:35 a.m.
he Omaha Expans are served in dising

BASTERN ILL NOIS BAILROAD.

**Danville Kouton

**Tollark st. 97 Despora-st., and Depot.

ner Clinton and Capitais.

Leve. Arrive. lorida Express \$ 7:30 pm. \$ 4:20 p. m. ODRIGH'S STEAMERS
Ivaukee etc. daily 9 a. m.
i don't leave until 8 p. m.
et. Muskenon, etc. daily 9 a. m.
etc. daily 9 a. m.
ice daily 9 a

Michigan-av. -sundas exc IISCELLANEOUS. JAMES, ATE DISPENSARY

hingtonSt., Chicago, Illpp. dampior the past to years has vised at
easien in the treatment of all special and
air requis famediate attaction. A Both for
laing upo should marry? Why not? Oaly 10
sing. Call or write; P. James has 8 or roun
about here we made another. Ladder requiring
about here a decided and accommodate of
past of here. CRIPTION FREE. r cure of Norva Debility, want of the whole train of gloomy attending the large and the Dr. 130 West Sixth st. Cincinnati Ohio.

MARINE NEWS. The Local Board of Marine-Insurance Agents Holds an Important Meeting.

something About the Understanding Had at the Cleveland Meeting.

A City Agent Charged with Cutting the Cargo Rates.

Vanel Assessments, Launch of a New Schooner, Tug Competition, Lake Freights, and Port Notes.

MARINE-INSURANCE MATTERS. meeting of the Chicago Board of Marine-Inraders Insurance Company research and a which there were present Capt. W. M. Egan. of a which there were present Capt. W. M. Egan. of the Buffalo and Mercantille Companies; Capt. Elphicke, of the Pacific Mutual, Toledo Fire and Marine, and National Lloyde; Alexander McKay, of the St. Paul Fire and Marine; I. J. Lewis, of the Betroit Fire and Marine; George C. Clarke, of the Betroit Fire and Marine; George C. Clarke, of the Pacific St. James H. Bishop, of the frieders'; J. Cameron, of the Northwestern National; Capt. John Prindiville, of the Manhattan, Previdence, Washington, and Security; T. G. Craby, of the Phenix and Mercantile Mutual; Crabt, of the Phenix and Mercantile Mutual; Crabt, of the Phenix and Mercantile Mutual; Capt. The Etna was not represented. Cant. Egan presided as regular Chairman of the Cant. Egan presided at Buffalo, and fixed the rate on second-class freight at 30 per cent off grain ness.

The Board resolved to reasilist the scientile of ritis recently adopted at Buffalo, and fixed the nis on second-class freight at 30 per cent off grain rites.

A dispatch was received from Milwankee ansonning that the Local Board at that city had, yesterday, made the rate on grain cargoes from that port to Buffalo 20 cents net on the \$100. It was eridently done with the expectation that the chicago Board would allout the same rate, but the litter refused to change, and the Sccretary was instructed to communicate with the General Accuss of the companies, at Buffalo, and the series of the companies, and the Chicago sams expect to have their request complied with, and the business of this port left to them. The beard then adjourned.

It was learned here vesterday that there was a distinct understanding at the Cleveland meeting fluesday that the matter of rates was to be left entirely to the Local Boards, and any agent who wrote for a less rate than that fixed would be summarily bounced. Local agents charged with cutting rates will be brought before the local Board, and, if convicted, complaint will be made to the Company they represent, and their removal respected.

Right in the face of the recent burial of the histoic and the agreement on rates, it is said that an arent of the Æina Company was caught writing on Buffalo cargo at 25 cents on \$100, the fixed rate and the agreement on rates, it is said that an arent of the Æina Company was caught writing on Buffalo cargo at 25 cents on \$100, the fixed rate and the agreement on rates, it is said that an arent of the Æina Company was caught writing on Buffalo cargo at 25 cents on \$100, the fixed rate and the agreement on rates, it is easid that an arent of the Æina company was caught writing on Buffalo cargo at 25 cents on \$100,

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The amount of \$15,000 voted by Congress to Eliwaukee harbor will be devoted to a continuation of the stone superstructure of the north pier At the close of last season 560 feet of this stone At the close of last season 560 feet of this stone superstructure was completed.

Racine is to have \$10,000 for the extension of hanorth harbor piera distance of 100 feet further satward by additional crib work.

The amount voted Kenosha Harbor, \$8,000, will be devoted to general repairs upon the old piers and such additional dredging as may be deemed accessary to maintain a good depth of water in the channel for vessels of large size.

The appropriation of \$5,000 provided for the harbor at Port Washington is to be expended in foreign the inner basin on the north side of the harbor, work on which was conducted last season to the extent of removing 45,000 cubic yards of seath.

The small appropriation of \$2,000 for Sheboygan Harbor will be expended in repairing the superstructure of the old piers and dredging. For Manitowoc Harbor \$15,000 is provided. This sum Maj. Robert proposes to expend upon an extension of the north and south piers by substructure cribs, at least 100 feet each, and upon dredging where necessary.

The sum of \$5,000 contained in the bill for Two Rivers Harbor will be devoted principally to the extension of the harbor piers at least fifty feet each.

The sum of \$5,000 contained in the bill for Two livers Harbor will be devoted principally to the extension of the harbor piers at least fifty feet such.

Anance has secured \$8,000, which will be devoted to deepening the channel in the inner harbor by blasting.

At Sturgeon Bay the sum of \$30,000 is to be expended upon an extension of the harbor of refuge by adding 300 feet of substructure crits to each pier and filling them with stone. A small portion of the appropriation will be devoted to repairs.

At Green Bay the sum of \$5,000 is to be exhausted in improving and straightening the chansel, which is nearly two unless in length.

Menominae Harbor is to have \$10,000, which will emable Maj. Robart to complete the superstructure on cribs such last season, and make a further extension of crib substructure of 100 feet on one pier and fifty feet on the other.

The sum of \$2,000 voted to Marquette Harbor will be used for such general repairs upon the breakwater as may be deemed necessary.

The crib piers at Ontonagon are to be extended 250 feet each with the sum of \$15,000.

At Eagle Barbor \$8,000 will be devoted to sinking suide cribs on each side of the cut, through the rocky feet at the harbor entrance, so as to prevent damage to vessels from striking the rocks.

The above includes all of the harbor work provided for by Congress in the two districts whose headquarters are located in Milwaukee.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS,
The prop Jarvis Lord collided with the canalboat Charles Sweet on entering Buffalo Harbor Saturday night, causing the latter to spring aleak. Monday morning, at Cleveland, as the tag R. P. Hawley was towing the schr Sopnia Smith into the river bed, the schooner struck Issae Sims' dredge, and damaged it considerably. The schooner was not injured to any extent.
On her last trip the steamship Inter-Ocean met with a miefortume. Her port wheel struck something at Forty-Mile Point, in the Straits, and broke off one of the blades. On her up-trup from Buffalo she will call at Detroit, and either get a new wheel whave the corresponding blade on the same wheel broke off.
Detroit Post yesterday: "A gentleman who ar-

off one of the blades. On her up-trip from Bushalo she will call at Detroit, and either get a new wheel er have the corresponding blade on the same wheel broke off.

Detroit Fost yesterday: "A gentleman who arrived from Toledo last evening on the Canada Southern train reports that when near Vienna the passengers were suddenly startled by a bright light, apparently from a vessel on fire. Later the amea were pisinly visible, and the vessel, to all appearance, was a large propeller."

The Oshkosh Northwestern. of Saturday, reports a disaster as follows: "The steam freight beat Seventy-Six, Capt. Sam. Nosf, is sabore on Long Point. It seems that the Seventy-Six was on arr way from Green Bay to Fond du Lac with 1,300,000 shingles on board, when on account of the heavy load she began to make water and had to be beached to save her from sinking. A tug went to her aid to, day."

The schr Pelican met with a number of mishaps and lost one man on her recent downward passage. On the 25th inst., near the entrance of the Straits, and in tow of the Ezyptian, Samniel Morrisson, and intow of the Ezyptian, Samniel Morrisson, and make tell overboard and was drowned. The two ressels, at the time of the accident, were moving through the water he was trawn under and lost, all subsequent elorsts to recover the body being futile. He was a resident of abstablas. O., 28 years of age, and leaves a wife, having been married last fall. The Pelican, while being towed up the river by the tug Sarah E. Bryand, or her arrivel here an into the schr Kate which were moving through the water he was trawn under and lost, all subsequent elorsts to recover the body being futile. He was a resident of abstablas. O., 28 years of age, and leaves a wife, having been married last fall. The Pelican, while we have the was drowned and lost on the recover the body being futile. He was a resident of abstablas. O., 28 years of age, and leaves a wife, having been married last fall. The Pelican, while we have the was the proposed and topus to the rapid rate at whic

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Grain Haven, Mich., May 1.—The new schoonballt at Leufitt's shippard at this port, under the
spervision of Duncan Robertson, master builder,
the successfully faunched this afternoon at 4
viole, many strangers and citizens being present
to vithess the first plunge of this gallant craft.
The same the David Macy, in honer of the
son David Macy, President of the Illinois, Peru
Chicago Railroad. Mr. Macy lives in Indiananit, and is one of its most honored citizens, and
the Cutier & Savidge Lumber Comthe Cutier & Savidge Lumber Comthe Stay & dimensions are: Length over all, 135
tes: length of keel, 125 feet; length of molded
and, 35 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 9 inches;
Cusan-House measurement, 215 tone; carrying
Cusan-House LAUNCH OF A NEW SCHOONER.

with nearly half her lumber on deck, which makes her avery handy lumber craft. She was built to trade between Spring Lake, Mich., and Michigan City, exclusively for the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, who are one of the largest lumber-manufacturing concerns on the East Snore. They have large lumber yards at Michigan City and Indianapolits. They also are proprietors of the celebrated summer resorts.—the Cutler House here and the Spring Lake House, at Spring Lake.

It is the intention of this Company to build another large schooner this coming winter. The outfit of the Macy was furnished by Messrs, Dunham, Hoit & Scanton, of Chicago.

BURNING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Milwaurre, May 1.—The soow Mary E. Packard, from South Haven this morning, brings news of the burning of the schr St. Lawrence off this port last evening, and the drowning of Capt. Martin Larkins and a passenger named Arthur Piplow, of Gifford, Ili. The remainder of the crew was picked up by the schr Granda, and isuded at Ahnapce. The St. Lawrence was owned by the Captain, who leaves a wife and two children.

Milwaurre, Wis., May 1.—About 2 p. m. yesterday, when twenty-five miles off this port, the schr St. Lawrence took fire from the boiling over of a kettle of pitch in the galley. When discovered, the fire had made such headway that the efforts of the crew to control it were of no avail. The Captain ordered a boat lowered while the vessel was under a headway of six miles per hour. The boat capsized the moment it touched the water. drowning Capt. Martin Larkins, and a passenger named Arthur Piplow, of Gifford, Ili. The remainder of the crew were picked up by the schr Granada and landed at Ahnapce this morning. The St. Lawrence was owned by Capt. Larkins. BURNING OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE ASSESSMENT OF VESSELS. A committee of vessel-owners called on South Fown Assessor Rice Tuesday, and that official—after Town Assessor Rice Tuesday, and that official—after conference with the gentlemen regarding the assessment of vossel property, during which he expressed the opinion that he thought it would be the wiser plan to allow the versel-owners to name the person they wanted to assess their floating property—gave them to understand that he would appoint any competent man the Committee suggested. The latter promptly gave in the name of Capt. John Farrow, and yesterday afternoon he was appointed at a meeting of the South Town Board. Capt. Farrow has performed the duty of assessing vessels for two seasons past, and has given entire satisfaction to all concerned. He is a practical man, and knows how to value vessel property as it should be.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, May 1 .- Water was let into the Weland Canal to day.

Charters Schr Surprise, coal to Detroit, at 20c

free; M. P. Barkalow, cement to Cleveland, 40 per bri free on board; H. M. Scove, salt to Cieveland at 3c per brl; coal thence to Milwaukee at Sic.

Cleared—Prop Egyptian, Cleveland; W. H. Barnum and Dean Richmond, 390 bars iron, 800 bris cement; C. J. Kershaw and Arabia, Chicago; St. Louis, Duluth; schrs G. Z. Hazard, Chicago; St. Louis, Duluth; schrs G. Z. Hazard, Chicago; George W. Adams, St. Peters; Telegraph, G. W. Davis, and E. S. Williams, Toledo; Lone Star, Sheboygan; A. Ford, Ashtabula; H. Dudley, Erie; barge H. F. Church, Chicago.

Cleared from Tonawanda—Prop Cuyahoga, Bay City; schr Fame, Monastique; barges R. N. Rice, Mary Stockton, and Northern Light, Bay City.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The demand for grain craft on 'Change yesterday was ilmited, and the number of vessels ready to load small. Charters were made on the basis of 3c for corn to Buffalo, and 13c for do through to Boston. Lake and canal rates were quoted higher, at 10c on corn and 10 ½c on wheat, in consequence of an increase in canal freights at Buffalo. Room was taken for about 165,000 bu corn on the following boats: Props Portage and Badger State corn through, and schr Redwing do at 3c to Buffalo; barges Lincoln, Gibraitar, and Lizgar corn to Kingston.

The schr Crosthwaite was chartered yesterday to carry 325,000 feet of lumber from Cheboygan to this port at \$1 per 1,000 feet. The Kearearge was taken at \$1, 12% for 150,000 from Muskegon to this port. Boston. Lake and canal rates were quoted higher.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON, Mich., May 1.—Down-Props Vanderbilt, Commodore, D. F. Rose and barges, Salina and barges, Vulcan and raft. Up-Props Annie Young, Marine City, Germania

Up-Props Annie Young, Marine City, Germania and barges; schrs Otonabee, Azoy, Lucerne, New Dominion.

Wind-South, gentle; weather fine.
Pour Hurson, May 1-10 p.m. -Passed up-Props Avon, Roanoke, Pacific, Mayflower and barges, Su-Sperior and barges, Fairbank, with David Stnart; schrs Aunt Ruth, Root, May Guttrie.
Down-Props Mahant, Bertschy, H. Howard and consort, Mary Pringle and barges; schrs J. R. Bentley, G. H. Harrington, Pulaski, Florida.

WHAT A MILWAUKEE TUG-MAN The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Tusday stated that The Milwaukee Wisconsin of Tusday stated that the U. T. A. tug George W. Wood received \$75 for towing the large schr A. B. Moore from this port to that, but it evidently did not know that a Milwaukee tugman had offered to come here with his tug and tow the Moore back for \$75, when \$100 had been charged here by the two towing companies. Chicago tugmen do not propose to have Milwaukee tugs take the business in that way, and, in competing, say they have the advantage in going to Milwaukee, because they can pick up a tow on their way back.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, May 1.—Arrived—Montank, Lockport, 1,250 bris flour.

Cleared—D. T. Wright, Morris, 57,665 ft lumber, 3,100 hs sundries, Lockport; Morning Light,
Ottawa, 77,268 ft lumber, 97,000 shingles, 4 bris
flour.

BRIDGEFORT, May 1—10 p. m.—Arrived—Montank, Lockport, 1,250 bris flour.

Cleared—Montank, Lockport, 4,413 bn wheat,
50 bris flour.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT. The Board of Canal Commissioners have issued a circular and profile map showing the improvements made on the Illinois River, and calling attention to the great necessity for the completion of the work. The circular says that three more locks and dams, estimated to cost \$1,350,000, will be required to complete the improvement of the river to its mouth. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 1.—Charters—Schr Ida Reith, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, at 40c; schr Gen. Worth. Buffalo to Ashtabula, cinders, at 25c per ton, free; coal freights firm, vessels asking 40c to Chicago.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Prop. St. Lonis,
China, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop China, Duluth; tug Robert
Dunbar, Detour, Mich.; schr Zack Chandler, coal,
Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Manquette, Mich., May 1.—Arrived—Prop
Oscar Townsend; schr Edward Kelly.
Cleared—Prop V. Swain; schr A. C. Maxwell.
Wind—Southwest.
Weather—Fine.

MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, May 1:—Grain freights quiet but

minee. D. L. Anderson will likely be the next Michigan.
The schr Annie M. Foster has been purchased by
T. F. Allen, and will now belong to Kingston.
Detroit papers say that the Goodrich Company
want two of Clark's life-rafts.
The new stmr City of Detroit is expected to sail
from that port for Cleveland, May 13.
The schr Gallatin has been dry-docked at Bufcle for sanaral reagin.

The sehr Gallatin has been dry-docked at Buffalo for general repairs.

Capt. John Calson, of the revenue cutter Dexter, at Newport, has been assigned to the command of the Manhattan, at Oswego.

Joseph Sloan, of Buffalo, has secured the contract for repairing the City of Sheboygan, lately dismasted off Long Point.

The barge Sunshine has been sold by Noyes & Reed to Watson & Van Eten, of Bay City, ou private terms. Capt. Sam Murdock fitted her out, and she has left Buffalo for her new port of hall.

The steam barge Fred Kelisy and considered remade her second round trip from Cleveland to Escanda in seven days, which may be considered remarkably quick time.

The Chergo Tunes doesn't go very heavy on marine news, but bends its energies this year to clipping from Detroit papers without credit and making outlandish headlines. — Detroit News.

The Detroit News says: "The turs Mocking. Bird and Frank Moffat fly the 'Dare to do Right' flag, but they will dare to do anything to steal a tow of schooners." Some Chicago tug men would rather be taken in tow for "schooners" than fly the red ribbon.

of schooners." Some Chicago tag men would rather be taken in tow for "schooners" than fly the red ribbon.

At Detroit one of the tag men complains that Canadian tags are allowed to bring vessels on this side of the river, and are not molested, but when an American tag goes into Cahadian waters with a vessel she is compelled to make a report at the Canadian Custom-Bouse, and to take out clearance papers before she can get away.

The items passed for canal construction in the Dominion Parliament on Friday last were—Lachine Canal, \$2,000,000; Cornwall Canal, \$250,000; Welland Canal, \$25,000,000; Cornwall Canal, \$250,000.

There is something of a contrast between the present season and that of 1872, say years ago. Then, says the Utica Observer, the St. Lawrence at the Cape was full of ice the 13th of May, and on the 20th, seven days later, Capt. Hinckley got stuck in the ice in attempting to run his steamer from Gananoque to Clayton.

The Baxter cana I star City of Detroit has just accomplished one of the fastest trips on record. She left Buffalo Saturday, the 29th alt., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, loaded with 7,000 bu of wheat, and reached New York last Saturday afternoon at 3:45, accomplishing the feat in fifteen minutes less than seven days.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual saflings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending

at 10 o'clock last night; at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr Kingfaher, Adnatival.5 col. Ciyborne avenue.
Schr Risimmons, Adnatival.5 col. Ciyborne avenue.
Schr B. Simmons, Adnatival.5 col. Ciyborne avenue.
Frop Ohio, Saginaw, lumber, Sampson Silp.
Schr J. T. Johnson, Saginaw, lumber, Mileu's Silp.
Schr D. S. Austin, Alpena, lumber, Market.
Schr C. N. Jones, jumber, Allen's Silp.
Schr Minerya, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. H. Backley, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth
street.

Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, lumber, Indiana reet. Schr E. M. Stanton, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr M. Ludwig, South Haven, lumber, Market. Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, lliinois Central. Prop Tempest. Grand Haven, lumber, Eighteenti Prop C. P. Heath, South Haven, lumber, Wabash

Street.
Prop C. P. Heath, South Haven, lumber, Wabash avenue.
Prop C. Lawrence, sundries, LaSalle street.
Prop Mayeriy, Buffaio, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Wayeriy, Buffaio, sundries, Rush street.
Schr S. C. Andrew. Green Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr E. M. Porten, Manistee, ties, Arnold's Silp.
Schr Pags, Cleveland, coal, east of Rush.
Stmr Chicago, St. Joe, sundries, east of Rush.
Stmr Chicago, St. Joe, sundries, east of Rush.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, east of Rush.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, east of Rush.
Schr Hercules, Manistee, bark, Chicago avenue.
Schr Hercules, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber, GasHouse Silp.
Schr Souvinit, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Frop New Era, Grand Haven, Lowing, east of Rush.
Prop Annie Smit, Buffaio, Grand.
Schr Montiedio, Suffaio, grain.
Schr Montiedio, Suffaio, grain.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, light.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Schr Mary (white), White Lake, light.
Schr Mary (white), White Lake, light.
Schr P, B. Locke, Buffaio, grain.
Schr C, J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, South Haven, light.
Schr Minerry, Muskegon, light.
Schr G, Hichaelson, Manistee, light.

Schr Banner, Holland, Hght.
Scow Granger, Mukkegon, light.
Schr C. Michaelson, Manistee, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtle, Manistee, light.
Schr M. Calkins, Manistee, light.
Schr B. Calkins, Manistee, light.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, light.
TO ARIVE TO DAY.
Prop Vanderbilt, prop Trader, prop James Flak, Jr.
prop Messenger, prop Skylark, stmr Sheboygan, stmr
Corona, stmr Muskegon, stmr Oconto, stmr Metropolis.

CITY SCRIP. Arguing the Matter Before the Four Judges The case of Fuller vs. The City of Chicago, to test the legality of the city scrip, came up yester.

d.y morning before Judges Williams, Booth, Rogers, and McAllister, sitting in banc in Judge Rogers' room. The Fuller bill was filed Monday to enjoin the city from issuing this scrip, and the case came up on demurrer filed by the city's counsel. Mr. Edward Robey appeared for the complainant, and Corporation-Counsel Bonfield and Sidney Smith for the city.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Roby's reading the bifl.

MR. BONFIELD followed. The question raised, said he, was one of extreme importance. The position of the complainant was that the city, having arrived at the limit of its indebtedness under the Constitution of the State, could not become indebted any further in any manner nor for any purpose, and that the city had no power to issue renewal warrants in anticipation of the collection of revenue. This all meant that, if the city could not continue its funcations by means of this scrip and these warrants, tions by means of this scrip and these warrants, there was no legal way known, to the law as it ex-isted to-day, by which the functions of governisted to-day, by which the functions of govern-ment could be continued. He would say authori-tatively that, if the officers of the city Govern-ment could not carry on the functions of that Government under the law, as clearly defined, they certainly had no desire to continue in their positions by any evasions of the law as it existed. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court, he took it that the city had implied, clear power to issue revenue warrants, and carry on the government by that means if sufficient. It was admitted that the fiscal year commence Jan. 1 and ended Dec. 31 of each year. The appropriation ordinance was passed in March, 1878, as pre-scribed by the statute. ON THE QUESTION OF THE POWER TO ISSUE THIS

under an appropriation and levy only made, he would simply call attention to the case of the Board of Public Works vs. Hayes,—the first in which this proposition was laid down, and from which the city authorities sought the power they now exercised. Mr. Bonfield contended that the city had followed the decision of the Circuit Court in the Board of Public Works vs. Hayes case, the decision of the Public Works vs. Hayes' case, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Springfield vs. Edwards case, and the decision of the same Court in the Law case.

MILW AUKE E.

MITWAUKE, May L.—Grain freights quiet but firmer. Carriers ask et for wheat to Badiato. Charters—Schr W. H. Rounds, 21,000 bu to Budalo, 3%c.

St. Paule. Minn., May 1.—The Lake Superior trade is very active. Twenty-two steamers arrived at Duluth during Aprily mostly bringing freight and emigrants from Canadian points for Manitoba. Northern Minnesota, and Dakota.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

AT CHICAGO.

The scow Lorena has received a new foresail. The burge Robinson was overhauded at Doulttie's stry-dock yesterday. The Menckaune went in for calking.

The Union Towing Association paid off its employes yesterday, \$5,000 being required for the purpose. It was very dull on the docks yesterday, and vessel movements were few. The lumber market was free of carcook last evening.

The little scow Hercules, which lost her jubboom recently on Lake Michigan, arrived in port yesterday for fastening and cauking. She looks very trim since her rebuild at Bay City.

The schr Regulator left the lumber-market last evening, for fastening and cauking. She looks very trim since her rebuild at Bay City.

The schr Regulator left the lumber-market last evening, having been there six days. She is entitled to demarrage, and if justice were done she were for meaning of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Nows were used to load her. The schr Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Nows were used to load her. The schr Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Stows were used to load her. The schr Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Stows were used to load her. The schr Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Stows were used to load her. The schr Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe Bay, a black curso. Stows were used to load her. Mr. Schre Belle Brown arrived here pesterday with a cargo of posts from Europe

the officers for their pay. But without authority to do this by the city charter they could not be issed. The question was, the city being in debt, could it incur any further debt? and the injunction was to prevent its incurring one dollar of debt from now to the end of the yeas. A person, according to the decision in the Springheld case, might render services or furnish materials and receive from the city a quittance which, if used at the proper time, should be in satisfaction of his tax. But, if he failed to use it, and the tax was collected in money, it should form no debt of the corporation.

EXAMINING THE APPROPIATION BILL, he saw specific appropriations of from \$250 to

ed in money, it should form no debt of the corporation.

EXAMINING THE APPROPIATION BILL, he saw specific appropriations of from \$250 to \$700,000, and yet the city was building a City. Hall before a dollar of the tax levied to build it was in the Treasury. It was an absurdity that the city should have no present means of conducting its affairs for eleven months, but that it must be forced to shin around and be at the mercy of those who had money to lend. But a worse absurdity grew out of the construction given by counsel to the law. The Conneil was to determine the amount to be expended for various purposes, but for two months before the appropriation was made there was node-termination whatever as to what the expenses should be: and for two months or more before there was any determination on the subject, the entire legislative powers of the city was in the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller, who might borrow money for current expenses during that time and determine what those expenses should be.

At this stage of the proceedings, a recess was taken for one hoar.

On resuming his argument in the afternoon Mr. Roby referred at length to the law and authorities, and said that he had failed anywhere to find anything to authorize the spending of money before its collection. It was absurd to construs the statute so that money was in the Treasury, when it could never get there, and absurd to act on the hypothesis that money was in the Treasury, when it could never get there, and absurd to act on the hypothesis that money was in the Treasury, when it could never get there, and absurd to obtained by the Collectors, and one-tenth of that must be consumed in paying interest. The road and bridge act, and they do the repair of broken bridges, etc., and they could be a subscript of proven bridges, etc., and they could be a subscript of proven bridges, etc., and they could be a subscript of proven bridges, etc., and they could be a subscript of proven bridges, and not for a subscript of broken bridges, and, and the fails of

the rendition of vervices and the liability to pay them out of some sum Bionging to the city. To the assertion that

SUCH MEANS WERE NECESSARY

to conduct the affairs of the city, he contended that such was not the case. But if it was, then the city authorities should cease expenditures until they could realize the money according to law. No tax was regarded as in the Treasury in contemplation of the laws of Illinois until it was actually collected. There were over \$3,549,000 of city taxes which had never been collected, through the insolvency of the parties, or the fact of their having moved away. There was some sense in the law, and it was simply nonsense to regard this money as in the Treasury or ever liable to be there. Five per cent of the taxes every year were wholly lost by reason of insolvency or removal, and 1 per cent was lost on account of errors and abstements, and all the taxes thus lost never were in contemplation of law or fact in the Treasury. The law contemplation the fact that on the 1st of January, 1878, for instance, the taxes of 1878 were not in the Treasury, and provided for their collection by tax sales, suits, etc. The city, in short, shood creditor for persons whose duty it was to pay taxes. Some would be collected, but more would not, and in contemplation of law the money for the tax of 1878 was no more in the City Treasury from January to the present time than was the capital of a private corporation, represented by book-accounts, notes, and more fine that it commenced by law at the

notes, and mortgages, to be considered as collected, or in the condition of cash.

WITH REGARD TO THE FISCAL YEAR,
Mr. Roby held that it commenced by law at the annual election. If the burden of taxtion was to be uniform, the time for levying taxes must be fixed by the law-making power, and could not be delegated to various individuals, nor could it be changed as to different municipalities in the State. Such a change was no subject of municipal legislation, and belonged only to the Legislature of the State. The exercise by the Common Council of such power would be equivalent to local legislation, and was clearly against such decisions as he had been able to find on the subject. While this bill was filed at the request of the Mayor and the chief city officers, it was prosecuted in carnest. The city was in debt more than the limit, and it must not be allowed to become further indebted for any purpose, no matter how important that purpose might be. These certificates must not be issued as evidences of debt, nor any act performed that could create debts, even though this closed every city officer. Neither the Court nor the plaintiff was in any manner responsible for any such results. It was the law which was responsible, and if this was the pennity of the utterly lawless course of city finances from 1870 to the present time, the Court had no more option in inflicting the pennity than it could have in hanging a murderer.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH

option in infiniting the penaity than it could have in hanging a murderer.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH
followed for the city. He said he didn't propose to reply to the speech of the counsel who had just closed for two reasons: in the first place, it would take too long; and, in the second place, he did not understand what the counsel had been driving at, and it was impossible for him to undertake to reply to a thing he didn't understand. He proposed to call attention to the question before the Court,—whether the city should be stopped from issuing this serip? He then referred to the regular, legal way in which the Appropriation bill had been passed. A tax had been levited—a lien on the real setate and personal property of citizens who didn't run away before the warrant got into the hands of the Collector. Mr. Smith could not see real estate and personal property of citizens who didn't run away before the warrant got into the hands of the Collector. Mr. Smith could not see how the fact that 5 per cent of the taxes, as alleged by Mr. Roby, would not be collected, or that 5 per cent of the people would run away, should act projudicially to the rights of Henry Fuller, taxpayer. Mr. Roby's argument was pleasantly alleded to as a harangue in the interests of the scalpers, and the Court reminded of the old adage that there is nothing certain in this world but death and taxes. Mr. Smith then took up one of the pieces of the new scrip, read it over very slowly, and declared it a lien in equity to collect \$100 out of the fund against which it was drawn when collected. And no power on earth could prevent it. To back up this emphatic assertion, Mr. Smith quoted largely from his authorities. These Treasury warrants, to restrain the issue of which the bill was filed, constituted an equitable assignment of aliquot parts of the fund against which they were drawn. Authorities were cited to prove the correctness of this position. But an attempt had been made to spell out a sort of an obligation on the part of the city in these orders. If there was any such obligation, that could not defeat the instrument as an assignment. It was alleged in the bill that the rights of Henry Fuller would be infringed by the issue of these warrants. The Legislature, by the amendalory act of 1877, had placed these warrants on a basis of coin, making them, in fact, legal tenders, receivable for taxes. Was Henry Fuller, taxpayer, afraid of being seduced into the propriety of paying his taxes with one of these warrants? According to Mr. Smith's interpretation of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Edwards case, the city might levy a tax, draw orders on specific funds, and let the city employes take them and stand their chances in getting the money. That was what the city was doing, and with this presentation of the city's side of the case he closed his argument.

sentation of the cay scale argument.

Judge Williams stated that he and the other Judges would take the question under consideration to-day, and that they would dispose of it as soon thereafter as possible. ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GLENWOOD, April 26.—You gave the Citizens'
Association and Assessors a good shot about
"cash value" in The TRIBUNE of April 25. I have assessed when it took 260 cents of one kind of cash to buy 100 cents of another kind of cash, and both a lawful tender for the kind of property I was trying to value. Allow a few suggestions as to equalization. The State Board is a necessity, under the present system, but they undertake to equalize too much. If they would equalize by under the present system, but they undertake to equalize too much. If they would equalize by counties, and raise or lower all property of a county by the same percentage, the countres could very soon regulate the inequality of their assessment. If their Assessors value town lots, acre property, or personal property at different rates, they can put them out, and elect men who will adopt uniform rates. In counties that have adopted township organization the Assessors are elected by the towns, they must meet with the Supervisors and Town Clerk to revise and correct, the County Board must revise and correct, the County Board must revise and correct, the county as to uniformity of value in the county. The number of acres and their value, the number of town lots and their value, the number of horses and their value, and so of all the different kinds of property enumerated on the schedules, can be reported to the State Board as now, so that they may judge how the county has been assessed. We pay town tax as towns, county tax as counties. Way not raise or lower by towns and counties? This would bring the remedy nearer home. Under the present system, when the assessment of a town or county is jerked out of gear by the workings of the State Board with their equalization on town lots, acre property, or personal property, a single town might as well undertake to knock the spots of from the moon by pitching rye straws as to undertake to meet the views of the State Board. One single example cited by Mr. Derickson at the meeting of the Citizens' Association will show how the present plan works. The acre property of Cook County was raised 16 per cent more than town and city lots by the State Board. All of the laind assessed by the acre is in five Commissioners' districts, while ten Commissioners represent city lots. Is it probable that the five country members got that much the advantage of the ten city members, which would amount to \$2,000,000 Is it not more probable that the fifteen Commissioners of Cook County are better ju

SAGINAW RIVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich. May 1.—Shipments from the Saginaw River for April: Lumber, 49, 308, 000 feet; 1ath, 3,445,000; shingles, 15,650,000; hoops, 1,515,000; ealt, barrels, 30,000; timber, cubic feet; 15,000. No lumber was shipped from the river during April, 1877. CINCHONA RUBRA.

Dr. D'Unger's Remedy for the Liquor Appetite.

It Is Accessible in Chicago, and Is Not So Very Costly.

Practical Druggists Deny Many of the Doctor's Statements.

About a week ago there appeared in THE TRIE About a week ago there appeared in THE TRIB-UNE a letter from R. D'Unger, M. D., of Minne-apolts, in relation to what the Doctor terms the "cinchona cure" for drunkenness. In this com-manication the writer claimed that he accidentally discovered, while residing in Maryland, eleven discovered, while residing in Maryland, eleven years ago, that tincture of cinchona, manufactured from the pure red bark, Cinchona rubra, entirely destroyed the appetite for alcoholic liquor. This he supported by instancing a cure effected by himself on an old-established worshiper of Bacchus whom he treated for congestive chills, and to whom, as a last resort in a desperate case, he administered a very strong dose of tincture of Cinchona rubra. The patient recovered from the chills, and developed at once an antipathy for Maryland whisky surprising in one who had for many years made it his daily duty to get drunk. In the letter referred to there is also contained certain information in regard to the value and medicinal properties of cinchons. But the principal point made by the writer was that no other bark than thing the principal was the principal was the principal point made by the writer was that no other bark than thing the principal was the principal of the principal point made by the writer was that no other bark than thing the principal of the principal point made by the writer was that no other bark than thing the principal of the principal principa point made by the writer was that no other bark than Unchong rubra was of any avail, and that this

than Cinchona rubra was of any avail, and that this it was

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.

On this subject he said: "Thus it is that we have Cinchona days (yellow bark), Cinchona pulida (pale bark), Cinchona rubra (red bark), etc. Besides, in the way of adulterations, there are hosts of false or Carthagenian barks, Payts bark, Chinese bark, etc., a description of which would fill The Transurs. Chemical experience has developed the fact, however, that red bark yields from two to three and seven-eighths of the active principle, pure inchonia, and less than one-half per cent of quinine; whereas yellow bark yields less than one-twelfth of cinchonia, but about 2 per cent of quinine. The truth is, there is no article to the market so difficult to procure as genuine Cinchona rubra, or pure red bark; and it is safe to say that not one draggist out of five hundred is able to distinguish the difference between it and the more than fifty varieties of counterfeit barks which have been eitner mixed with it or sold for it."

Furthermore, Dr. D'Unger alleged that he "had found it utterly impossible to procure the genuine bark without having it expecially ordered for him," and that to his knowledge "some druggists had sold tincture of aloes and gentian for pure chehona," thus robbing their customers, and rendering the new remedy for drunkenness inoperative.

the Doctor gave, as follows: "The manner in which I concock the tincture of cinchona that I use in my practice is to make a pint out of one pound. I get the bark in the "quill" form mostly, and pulverize it just before the displacing operation is begun. I cover the pulverized bark with water and keep it over night (or twelve hours) thus saturated, afterwards using dilute alcohol, filtering slowly until a pint is obtained. If the tincture does not look a very dark reddish-brown, I rediter until it does. The dose I administer is usanily at teaspoonful three or four times a day, or as often as the patient craves a drink. In some cases, where the party is strong and vigorous, and when the nervous system has not been too much shatered, Vigorease the dose to two and sometimes three teaspoonfuls. Very rarely do I use anything else, except it may be where there is great restlessness and insomanh when I administer full doese (ten to twenty grains) of the broundle of potassa."

The charges made against the druggists were so sweeping in their character, and the consequences of such action as it was alleged that they were guilty of so important to the puolic, that a Trinux reporter was detailed to visit certain wholesale and retail houses yesterday for the purpose of investigation. The first victim was directed to the leading points of the article. Dr. D'Unger made a strong feature of his statement the difference in price between the different varieties of bark. He said: "The tincture sold in drag-stores is made from yellow bark costing 30 to 35 cents per pound, instead of from red bark, which costs from \$2\$ to 50 per pound at wholesale." Here there were figures to go upon, and the inquiry was made as to their correctness.

In reply, Mr. Hurlbut said: "The common yellow but OPERATION OF THE GEN-

ures to go upon, and the inquiry was made as to their correctness.

In reply, Mr. Huribut said: "The common yellow back costs from 35 to 50 cents per pound, but the Doctor is entirely off in his statement about the price of red bark: Cinchona bark has advanced considerably in price within the past year in consequence of the internicine troubles in the South American republics, where it is found. The war in Europe has also created a great demand for quinine, and thus has stiffened up the market. But the best red bark is worth to-day about \$2.25 per pound at wholesale, although the price is advancing."

"Do you keep the red bark?"

"Certainly; you can see for yourself what the difference is."

A salesman then procured specimens of all the

A salesman then procured specimens of all the varieties of cinchona bark kept in stock by the

"Or you keep the red bark?"
"Certainly; you can see for yourseif what the difference is."
A salesman then procured specimens of all the varieties of cinchons bark kept in stock by the firm. The difference between Cinchona rubra and C. flava was at once apparent, the first being in color a dark red and the last pale yellow. Not only would a druggist know the difference at once, but any man with eyes in his head, however unacquainted professionally with the goods, could tell the distinction at a glance. The reporter asked for further information, which was given substantially as follows:

"The cinchona bark most in demand is that known as C. calistaya, which is the best quality of yellow bark, and costs about the same as C. rubra. Cinchona bark differs greatly as to its composition. I can best illustrate this by referring to some of our native trees. For instance, a maple is a maple; but there are subdivisions of that species of tree which are widely apart. There is the soft maple, which is tapped for sirup, and the harder kind, from which little succharine matter can be obtained. There are probably as many varieties of Orachonacea as of maple. Without making a chemical analysis we cannot tell what proportion of valuable alkaleids is contained in any one parcel of bark. But the way we do is this: There are two manufacturers of quinine in the United States.—Messrs. Powers & Weightman, and Rosengarten & Sons, both of Philadelphia. These firms buy bark subject to analysis, and employ competent men to conduct the work. Such bark as does not contain enough quinia for their use they reject, and it is thrown upon the market. When we want a supply of hark, be it red or yellow, we send an order to one of these firms and they send us what the order calls for."

"That is to say that you rely upon the business standing of the firm with whom you deal, in the same way as your customer, the refailer, relies upon you?"

"Just so; we have to do that in regard to chemicals generally. We cannot tell what the consilient properties o

cent rot-gat whisky for imported Otard brandy, and people would be just as likely to take it."

MR. STEVENSON, of Van Schaack. Stevenson & Co., Dearborn and Lake streets, said he had seen the article referred to, and that it contained many misstatements. The current quotation for Ginchona rubra was \$2.25 per pound, although the market was advancing. He showed samples of all the varieties known to the trade, and said that the principal demand was for the best yellow bark, which cost about, \$2 per pound. This was the kind used by druggists, because it contained the largest proportion of culmia. There had been an increased demand for red bark within the past week, but the firm had plenty of it to meet all orders, and in all probability other wholesale and retail establishments were similarly fixed. There was no foundation for the allegation that pure red hark could not be obtained, any more than pure optim or pure magnesia. Mr. Stevenson could not believe that druggists were so ignorant as not to be able to tell the best goods from the poorest, or so given up to the greed of gain as to deliberately swindle their customers.

The reporter also called upon MR. BUCK, of the firm of Buck & Rayner, and propounded to

The reporter also called upon

MR. BUCK,
of the firm of Buck & Rayner, and propounded to
him the question whether or not it was possible to
obtain the "red bark" from retail drugstores. Mr. Buck replied that he had it
in his store, and that there had
been of late some demand for the article, or
rather for the tincture. The reporter asked
whether it was true that not one druggist in 500
could distinguish the difference between Cinchona
rubra and inferior or counterfeit barks.

"That is not true," said Mr. Back. "Any one
of them can tell the difference at once. It is so
apparent that any one can see it at a glance. One
kind is a deep red, the other of a yellowish
cast."

kind is a deep red, the other of a yellowish cast."

'Of which bark is the ordinary 'quinine' which the doctors order prepared?

'That is made from the yellow bark, Cinchona calisaya, one of the best kinds, and which costs rather more than the red bark. The calisaya bark contains more quinine than the other, and, as quinine is the active principle which is required, that is taken. If the other alkaloid, Cinchonia, was desired, then the red bark would be used. But the accepted principle has been that quinin was the most valuable alkaloid, and on this point the authorities are all against Dr. D'Unger."

'The Doctor alleges that he has found it utterly

having the peciality ordered; is it a fact that the acticle is so exarse?"

Not at all; we have it at all times, and we have the fluid extract of red bark and the tineture ready for use."

It is true that draggists are so greatly given to the adulteration of drags that they cannot sell an honest article of cinchona or quinine?"

A druggist, like any other cealer in goods of say kind, depends upon his reputation. If he see an inferior article, or an adulterated one, and inferior article, or an adulterated one, or an inferior article, or an adulterated one, or an inferior article, or an adulterated one, or an experiment of the control of the con

THE OHIO LEGIS! ATTIRE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., May 1.—The Senate Committee appointed to investigate but the attack made on Senator Forrest by Commissioner Bell yesterday morning arrived at the following conclusion: That Mr. Bell had committed a grave indignity upon the Senate, but, as he says the activas committed on the impulse of the moment, the Committee will go no further than to severely represent the

will go no further than to severely reprimand the Commissioner. Commissioner Bell then offered his hand to Senator Forrest, who accepted it. The motion made to abolish the Commissioner's office will remain pigeon-holed, the matter will pass over, and the two belligerents of yesterday will dwell together in unity.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS. O., May 1.—In the Senate, the report was adopted severely censuring Railroad Commissioner Bell for his assault upon Senator Forrest yesterday.

A resolution adopted yesterday provides for adjournment May 13, and not 18 as reported.

In the House, the House bill requiring Commiy Auditors to supply election precencts with pollabooks and taily-sheets was passed. A bill was introduced to admit women to the practice of law in Schio.

Mohio.

In the Senate bills were introduced to provide for the punishment of persons for abusing or injuring officers of the law in the discharge of their duty; to regulate the compensation of County Engineers. In the House a resolution was offered and defeated directing the Board of Public Works to take immediate possession of the public works of the State, and providing that such action shall not be construct to mean that the lessees shall be released for any claims for damages due the State.

PAYMENT ENJOINED.

New York, May 1.—Due preparations had been made for the payment on the May interest on the bonds of the Wabash Railroad, the money having hand at the Metropolitan National Bank ben deposited at the Metropolitan National Bank in this city, and the checks having been filled out for the coupons left at the banks. The injunction obtained in Urbans yesterday stayed the payment to-day on all except the firsts.

COAL. NEW YORK. May 1. - The Delaware, Lackawanna New York. May 1.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company sold to-day 50,000 tons of coal, as follows: 6,000 tons steamboat at \$3.30 to \$3.32½; 10,000 tons grate at \$3.30; 7,000 tons egg at \$3.45; 20,000 tons stove at \$3.75 to \$3.77½; 7,000 tons chestnut at \$3.15.

NEWADA CITY, Nevada Co., Cal., May 24, 1875.

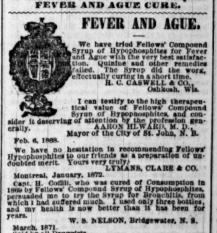
NEVADA CITY, Nevada Co., Cal., May 24, 1875.

—R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo N. Y.—DEAR SIR:

For three years I was afflicted with a scaly
eruption on the face, and pimples. I tried
every physician, and every remedy I could hear
of, but to no purpose. At last I tried your
Golden Medical Discovery, and was happiny astonished with the result. In one month's time tonished with the result. In one month's time my face became smooth and well, and every pimple and blotch entirely disappeared. I regard it as the best remedy in the world for diseases of the blood. Yours truly,

A. DIAMOND.

FEVER AND AGUE CURE.



w. S. NELSON, Bridgewater, N. S. March, 1871. Sold by all Druggists. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPES'
MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK FOR
SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—Sea "Medical Press," "Lancet." "British Medical Journal," &c.
GAUTION.— Genuine only with the fractule of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers,
Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the
United States (wholesale only), C. David &
Co., S., Mark Lane, London, England.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds.

Goldfish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.

Tayidamidda. M. Tayidami

HAIR RESTORATIVES

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS

SAVE YOUR HAIR.-The laws of He and Longevity demand it, the customs of require it. The matter is of great imp

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.-It is the su passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it then is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by

KATHAIRON.

Discovered thirty-five years upo by Prof. Lyon, Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the we for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bold heads, it the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming t which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN. I had been entirely baid for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kethairea is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Besumity the Hair. BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathe

nticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpld vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's

BOLD EVERYWHERE.

· AMUNEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MODJESKA CHANGE OF BILL.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights and Satu
attines by request, MADAME MODJESKA will as
her new adaptation of Section.

ADRIENNE. reat success everywhere.) Supported by W. 1 ughs and Full Dramatic Company. aday. May 6, the Favorite Emerson's Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening, Grand Matinee Saturday, MMR. RENTZ's justly celebrated

FEMALE MINSTRELS. dabel Santley's Burleaque Troupe in the FEMALE OBTY THIRVES. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50c. Evening Frica, 25, 38, 50, and 75c. Next Week, J. Z. LITTLE as Roving Jack, and a

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS THIS WEEK of the very Great Suces, Mr. Joan Hart's Sensation. CHIC AGU.
Before, During, and After the Fire. The Grand Penrama 19, 400 feet long. San Devers, the fraver-comedian and banjoist. Larry Tooley, the unequal German disect consider. Larry Tooley, the unequal of the constant of the constant of the constant of the case of the constant of the case of the case

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE This Evening—Grand Matines Priday—GEO. W. THOMPSON to his Great Drama,
YACUP; OR, THE PEDDLER'S STORY.
Paipable Hit of Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Son, and all the New Stars.
Chromos prescuted to Ladles at the Matines.
Popular Prices—25, 35, and 50 cents.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights. SATURDAY MAT-ALDERMEN After Dark Boucleault's Great Ser tion Drama, will be produ

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Berr Cartia." will be received at whis office until 12 m. of Theretay, May 20, 1878, for 4,00,000 pounds of good metals, May 20, 1878, for 4,00,000 pounds of good strength of the particular of the fading service at the Sance, Yankton, knott for the fading service at the Sance, Yankton, knott for the fading stranding Rock Indian Agencies: the first daily register, and standing Rock Indian Agencies: the first daily register, and standing Rock Indian Agencies: the first daily register, and standing Rock Indian Agencies: the first daily register, and the endough the respective agencies may require, until the whole quantity contracted for shall be delivered. Fourths steers, and for the cattle must be at least three-fourth steers, and not more than one-fourth cow (no bulls or stars), not over seven years of age, and shall average at each delivery not less than 850 pounds gross; no animar that will weigh less than 700 pounds will be received.

Castle must be located for at least twelve hours remediate must be located for at least twelve hours remediated in the found of the stars of the commissioner of the commissioner of the stars, and the stars, upon some U. S. Depository, which cheek or draft shall not be for less than five per centum of the mount of the proposal. and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Each bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall fail to promptly enter into contract or to furnish a sufficient bond therewish, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

Examples to be received and shall be forfeited to the bidder.

STARCH. **ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch**

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels, Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.

Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

Brienbrecher's World-Famous Core-Starch for Food.
Bole Northwestern Agents, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPMY.

BURT'S SHOES 語記 法 TO

NEURALCIA and all servous affections are ceres immediately DR. CRONIERUS ANT NEURALGIO PELLE. Bain Paris et Levassur's Pharmacy. Malled on resetting Price (St. St.) by Volighera Co., Agesta, New York, Sold by druggies generally.

The Hon. Horsee Rublee, Chairman of the State Central Committee of Wisconsin, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

Mr. H. A. Hurlbut has purchased for Eastern rties the store Nos. 188 and 190 State street, the ice paid being \$83, 800 cash.

Assistant Treasurer Gilbert yesterday received instructions to pay out the new gold dollars in exchange for gold certificates payable in New York.

Gen. William D. Whipple, the new Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri, who inceceds Gen. Drum, ordered to Washington, is making his home, with his family, at the Palmer

At 2:20 yesterday afternoon Patrick Flaherty, years of age, had his left foot badly crushed on the Pan Handle Road near the Elizabeth street rossing. He was attended by Dr. Strong, and tence removed to his residence, No. 142 North

The report of Mesers. Wheelock and Furst on the McNeil & Son (Walker) contract for stone for the bourt-Homes abows that, by the increase in the sidth of the beds by using thick instead of thin ione, the amount of brick work was diminished 0,538 cubic feet, or 237,060 bricks, which at \$0 or 1,000, the sum allowed Sexton, make the neat the aggregate of \$2,133,54. The question is: as Sexton been paid for these brick which he wer furnished or laid?

or furnished or laid?

oroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest at
Morgue upon the young boy found drowned in
lake by Officer Langan. Some time after a
lict of accidental drowning had been returned
body was identified as that of Joseph Camp, a
ar-old, who ran away from his home, No. 189
t Madison street. Although rather a wild litellow, fie never got into any trouble, and how
was arowned is, and probably will remain, a
tery.

The alarm from Box 91 at 1:25 yesterday aftermoon was caused by a fire in the upper story of the
tenement house No. 805 Clark street, owned by
Chancellor Jenks, and occupied on the first floor
by Patrick O'Neili, and upon the second floor by a
colored man named Clark. The fire was caused
by Clark's wife smoking in bed, the sparks
from the pipe setting fire to the bed-clothing. She
nad been out to a dance the previous night, and
becoming intoxicated had retired with a friend
named Nellie Harris. The latter got un and went
out, and upon returning found the place afire, and
Bell Clark nearly smothered and burned to death
in the flames. The unfortunate woman was sent
o the County Hospital for treatment. The damage
on the bulleting and contents is only slight.

The Ladies German Society for the Protection

to the building and contents is only slight.

The Ladies' German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless held a regular meeting yesterday at their rooms in the Relief & Ald Society Building, Nos. 51 and 53 La Salle street. Mrs. Dr. Hesseri presided and Miss Schneider was Secretary. After the transaction of the usual routine business the election of officers or the ensuing year was held, with the following routit: President, Mrs. Hedwig Voss; Vice-President, Mrs. Hedwig Voss; Vice-President, Mrs. Hedwig Voss; Vice-President, Mrs. Caspar Butz; Secretary, Miss Clara Cichneider; Treasurer, Mrs. Maria Lassig; Directors—West Side. Mrs. Dr. Philip Matthal, Mrs. D. T. Bluthardt, and Mrs. Horner; South Side, drs. Charles Wirth, Mrs. George Schmider, and frs. Werkmeister; North Side, Mrs. John Molter, Irs. Frank Doesch, and Mrs. Hebel. After a genral discussion of affairs the meeting adjourned.

eral discussion of affairs the meeting adjourned.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated Frees was held at the Sherman House yesterday. President Clarkson called the meeting to order at 11 o'clock. There were present Enoch Emory of the Transcrint, and W. T. Dowdail of the Democrat, Peeria; J. S. Clarkson, of the Des Momes Register; J. P. Cadogan, of the Quincy Wha; G. McK. Luken and Walter Johnson of the Union, and J. S. Drake of the Argus, Rock Island; M. C. Woodruff of the Times, and D. D. W. Carver of the Herald, Dubque; H. W. Hall of the Haukeys, and W. E. Blake of the Gazette, Burlington; Edward Russell, of the Davenport Gazette; H. W. Clendenin, of the Keckik Constitution; J. M. Higgins, of the Springdeld Remister; C. E. Yost, of the Omaha Republican; and J. W. Chapman, of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. The President submitted an interesting statement.

Instructed to close the contract at that price. The Sions City Josephol, by unanimous vote, was admitted to membership in the Association on the payment of \$2,000.

After the transaction of much other business, the Association elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year Messrs. Edward Russell. J. P. Cadogan, J. W. Chapman, H. W. Clendenin, J. S. Clarkson, G. McK. Luken, and W. T. Dowdall. Thanks were voted to the officers of the Association and to the proprietors of the Sherman House, after which it adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Clarkson: Vice-Presidents. Edward Russell, J. P. Cadogan; Secretary, D. D. W. Carver: Treasurer, H. W. Clendenin; Executive Committee, J. W. Chapman, J. McK. Luken, H. W. Clendenin, W. T. Dowdall, J. P. Cadogan. The Board adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. CASHIER WEAVER.

The case of Mr. Matt Weaver, arrested for defalcation at the instance of the authorities of the Citizens' Bank of Urbana, &. came before Commissioner Royne yesterday! Mr. A. M. Pence, the definedmit's attorney, stated that the Bank Examiner had refused to go on with the trial, and that as a meeting of the officers and stocknolders of the lank, held the day previous, it had been decided not to reconcent the definedant Cashher, as he had turned over all his property, with her consent. He hard over all his property, and had even relimquished his wife's property, with her consent. He hard over all his property, and had even relimquished his wife's property and had even relimquished his wife's property, and had even relimquished his wife's property, with her consent. He hard over all his property, and had even relimquished his wife's property, with her consent. He hard over all his case, and they were willing to discontinue the presence of witnesses. Moustes Edicandurer a

In the Probate Court yesterday the will of the late Dr. C. V. Dver was filed and admitted to probate. It is as follows:

1. Charles V. Dyer, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being of sound mind and memory, their and declare these presents my last will and testament:

he paid.

1 sets and bequeath to my son. Louis Dyer, all my estate, real and personal, and mixed, of which I may be possessed, or which I may own or be entitled to, at the time of my death, except as hereinafter provided for. And if my said estate, when my son. Louis Dyer, receives it, shall exceed the sum of \$25,000 in land and money, or either, then the surplus, to the extent of \$5,000, shall be paid to Mrs. Nelly H. Helle, or, if she be not living, to ner helrs. 55.000, shall be paid to Mrs. Nelly H. Helle, or, if she be not living, to ner heirs.

And I hereby appoint my son, Louis Dyer, and Adolf Helle as executors of this, my last will and testament, and desire that they shall munage my estate until all and desire that they shall munage my estate until all and astisfied from the money or my said executors to sell any portion of my empower my said executors to sell any portion of my empower my said executors to sell any portion of my endower my said executors to sell any portion of my expansion of the mixed, as they may see fit and as exigencian and the lacumbrances on my estate, to execute proper conveyances for such portions so sold; to collect all moneys due not to borrow money and execute evidences of indebtedness and trust-deeds and mortgages; to renew elisting incombrances or debts, and to manage my ensures as their best judgment and sense of economy state as their best judgment and sense of economy states as their best judgment and sense of recovery and the succession of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and direct that my said excluded the said of the sense and the sense

clare any and all wills heretofore by me made

sh any sureties.

And I declare any and all wills heretofore by me made it succupied void and of neeffect.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and all this light day of February, A. D. 1878.

Letters were granted to the executors named, nder bend for \$100,000.

The Citizens' Association has appointed the following committee to visit the Bedford quarries, and wans in Indiana where the stone has been examively used: Potter Palmer, Julian S. Rummy, George E. Adams, Edwin Lee Brown. Charles C. Culver, R. P. Dertckon, W. G. McCormick, H. Bradley, Jesse Spalding, Enos Ayres. C. P. Leckingham, W. L. B. Jenney, Fred Baumann, R. Willest, J. W. Roberts.

The committee will leave this afternoon on the challest the stone is of such a quality that it will armonize with the Lemont stone now being used at the committee was held at the rooms of the search stone, and Hanmann. A free interesting the stone was represented in the stone way they have not inclined in the stone way, and Hanmann. A free interesting the stone way they have not inclined in the stone way they have not inclined to most of the talking, but they were not inclined in how held of the stone way very white, and was the subsection was the subsection of much comment. The architects did most of the talking, but they were not inclined in how held of the stone way very white, and was the subsection and comment. The architects did most of the talking, but they were not inclined in the case, they carries and buildings erected from the court of much comment. The architects did most of the talking, but they were not inclined to have been expendent of the talking but they were not inclined and the court of much comment. The architects did most of the talking, but they were not inclined and the court of the talking, but they were not inclined to have been expendent of the talking are as a subsection to be a subsected was an esthetical one, as to

stones could be so silicated that they would preserve their natural colors. If they were not thus treated, it was thought that the Bedford stone would change to a gray and the Lemont to a yellow tint. It was claimed by builders of experience that the Bedford would preserve a better surface

that the Bedford would preserve a better surface and carved work, because the Lemont stone corrodes. As an illustration it was stated that the stone in the Douglas monument, which is being reset, had corroded to the depth of two inches since it was put in place.

The Committee will visit Lonisville, Bedford, and possibly Lafayette, and return Saturday.

WARD CLUBS.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met at Lochner's Hall last Wednesday evening, August Wendel in the coair. Some old campaign bills were discussed and paid, and the coming Convention for the selection of delegates to the State Convention was referred to. Nothing of importance transpired.

The Sixth Ward Democratic Club were to have

The Sixth Ward Democratic Club were to have held a meeting at the corner of Twentieth and Brown streets last evening, but as only President Hickey and five or six others were present nothing was done. The Special Committee who are investigating the irregularities alleged to have taken place at the last election will doubtless submit their report to a special meeting, to be called when taey are ready.

their report to a special meeting, to be called when tiesy are ready.

The murderer, Simoni, was taken out of the County Jall yesterday morning by two policemen in order to sit for his photograph. When in front of the camera he shut his eyes and put his coat collar as high as possible, and the picture procured might have been a better one. However, it will do. He was visited during the day by a few people, but refused to say anything to one speaking Ruglish, perhaps because he doesn't understand it. One of his countrymen, however, called on him, and ne taked gitbly enough then. Being offered a cigar, he said: "No; I shall not smoke. I shall not eat. I have to die, so I will die myself." He does eat, though leaving not a morsel of his breakfast, dinner, or supper. He said he had no relatives in Chicago. His parents live in Italy, and he has a brother in an Eastern State, with whom he desires to communicate. He asked that the Italian Consul be notified, as he wished to see him about some property other than the money found in his possession, which he wishes his parents to have. When a reporter stopped at his cell-door last evening, he was sound asleep.

Young McCue was buried yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Family.

SITTING BULL. SOMETHING THAT APPEARS LIKE DEFINITE IN-

SOMETHING THAT APPEARS LIKE DEFINITE INFORMATION
in regard to the movements of Sitting Ball and his
allies was heard yesterday at Army Headquarters.
A communication was received by Gen. Sheridan
from Gen. Nelson Miles, dated at Fort Keogh,
April 2, bearing what were said to be overtures
from Sitting Bull, who is now looking forward to
a peaceable settlement of his difficulties, and
wants to come back to the fold. In this letter it is wants to come back to the fold. In this letter it is stated that one Ed Lambert, a half-breed, living north of the Missouri, communicated to Miles a message to the effect that Crow Shield and 144 head soldiers and Chiefs had been sent to ask what kind of a peace the United head soldiers and Chiefs had been sent to ask what kind of a peace the United States Government would make with them. They have heard that Gen. Miles was about to build a post on Milk River, and Sitting Bull was of opinion that the building of such a post would only result in inflicting punishment on friendly Indians for what was his (S. B. 's) fault. S. B. proceeds to say that the Great Father is too rich to ask from the indians their little ponies and poor guns. They say, says he, that when his people get into an Agency they can't get enough to eat without these guns and ponies. Gen. Miles adds that he cannot say how much reliance is to be placed in these overtures, or as to the trustworthiness of the report. He remarks that the reference to not having enough, "etc., has a decided air of Indian diolomacy, and adds that Lambert gives it as his opinion that if the Indians made no peace, they are simply waiting for the grass to grow, and then several tribes will join them in an expedition,—that is to say, they will be in better shape to fight.

In response to this, Gen. Miles sends word that if the hostile Indians desire to be peaceable, an amicable settlement can be effected between the whites and the reds. The Indians are to surrender their guns and ponies used in war, and will receive in exchange cattle and other property of value. What he told, them seventeen months ago he repeated,—and the Indians have found it to be true,—namely: that they could not remain in that country as hostiles. If inclined to be friendly, the Government would treat them in a friendly way. If not, other posts would be built in that country.

A letter was also received at headquarters from Maj, Guido liges, in reference to a communication from Maj, Irvine, which contains information of the whereacouts of Sitting Buil and his band, and the Sloux who have recently escaped from the American side of the line, belonging to Crazy Horse's band. Maj. Irvine informs Maj. Ilges that the hostiles on the Canadian side number about 1,000 lodges, a

fess no desire to recross the lime, but Maj. Irvine disclaims any actual knowledge of their intentions. He says he has visited Fort Benton Post to submit the proposition to return

THE NEZ PERCES,
numbering about 100, back to the United States, and asks if, in the event of the return of this band, the Government will assure their proper protection and safe transportation to their destination. He further asks if it will be desirable to have the Canadian authorities disarm the Indians before recrossing the line, and whether the Canadian authorities can guarantee future safety and forgiveness of sins against the United States on the part of these children of nature.

It is generally believed that these Nex Perces are held by force in the hostile camp, and are not permitted to depart for the United States.

Maj. Irvine says he will, after receiving an answer from the American authorities, asternain the wishes of the Nex Perces, and see that they are safely conducted over the border. Meanwhile, he will prevent the Indians from crossing.

Maj. Irvine's letter to Maj. Ilges at Fort Benton, Montana, is dated rort Walsh, Cypress Hills, March 29. In it he says he returned on the 27th from the Canadian post at the east end of the hills, about sixty miles east of Fort Walsh, where he found a cam of American hostile Soux—425 lodges. About 200 of them had just crossed the line. The remainder were under Bear Cap and Four Horns, and had been across the boundary line for some time. The 200 lodges that had crossed told him (Irvine) that they belonged to Crazy Hores's band, and had come from Platte River. They joined Bear Cap and Four Horns on the Canadian Side of the line, at Frenchman's Creek, and came all together and camped near the post. This entire camp of 425 lodges, says Maj. Irvine, mean to move on north and Join Sitting Bull, who, with about 300 lodges, is somewhere about forty miles north of fort Walsh, at the east end of the Cypress Hills, in the direction of the South Saskatchewan. The Nex Perces are with S. B. Some

D. D. SPENCER.

OPENING THAT VAULT. When the much-lamented D. D. Spencer remov-ed himself from the view of his deluded depositors and exchanged the blessings of freedom (and a and exchanged the blessings of freedom (and a prospective indictment) for the fascinations of European travel, he left behind him one thing in addition to his reputation. For two years prior to his flight he had used vault No. 1, 304 in the Safety his night he had used vanit So. 1, 507 in the Salety Depository of the State Savings/Institution for the storage of his private papers. The combination by which this vault was locked was known to him which this valit was locked was known to him alone, and when he started on his tour he took the secret with him. The fact that there was such a vault, unopenable even by Receiver Otis without the employment of force, became known, and many a wild surmise and guess was made as to the possible contents of the mysterious receptacle.

Many a depositor visited the bank and demanded to know when Judge Otis was going to solve the mystery and open what they fondly believed to be a treasure-chamber. Only last week a somewhat sanzoine elderly lady upbraided the Judge for his remissness, and opined that, if the vault were opened, all that had been lost would be found once more, and everybody would get 100 cents on the dollar. Even Judge Otis, though tool and little subject to excitement, worried a little about what might possibly be hidden in the vault, although he might have let his imagination soar so far as to suppose that some possibly valuable papers might be found, provided the vault could be opened.

Aside from smashing in the door, a course to which there were several objections, there remained only one way to accomplish the desired object. This was so obtain the combination from Spencer himself. His whereabouts not being known, the Heceiver mentioned to some of Spencer's old friends that if in any way the coveted combination could be revealed he should feel that a weight had been lifted from his mind. Time went on, and Spencer made no sizn, but at last there came an anonymous letter saying that at a certain sour on Tuesday of this week the required information would be furnished. Of course thus awoke the slumbering hopes hopes once more, and anticipation ran high. Sure enough at the appointed time Mr. George C. Cook, manager of the Depository, received a letter containing the cashistic formula.

Judge Otis was notified that the little stranger had arrived, and in a solemn procession the authorities proceeded to the vault and spoke the "Open Sesame." The massive doors flew wide and hopes till existed. After some t alone, and when he started on his tour he took the secret with him. The fact that there was such a

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEARING AN END. It is altogether likely that the Custom-House investigation will come to a close this evening, or investigation will come to a close this evening, or to-morrow at farthest. Mr. E. A. Church, of the Supervising Architect's office, who has been here for some two weeks aiding the Commission, left for Washington last evening. The books and papers which he brought here will be retained for the word and should anything of special inter-

for Washington las. evening. The books and papers which he brought here will be retained for the present, and, should anything of special interest urn up, he will be sent for. The estimates of the architectural experts. Messrs. Van Osdel, Boyington, and Cleaveland, have not yet been formulated. It was expected that they would have been yesterday, but Mr. Boyington was called to Peoria on professional business. On his return, which is expected to-morrow or next day, the conclusions of the experts will be summed up. A commission of practical stonecutters and builders has been appointed to examine the building and report what, in their opinion, is the honest value of the stone and cutting therein. They will, if the weather permits, take hold to-day.

It was developed yesterday in the sworn testimony of some of the time-keepers that on several occasions they complained to Assistant Superintendent Prussing, who had charge of the Twelfth street yards, that it was not right to allow for the 'bed-sawing' of a stone the bed of which was too thick to go into the wall. Mr. Prussing, they say, replied that if the stone could be cut down with a 'booth' chisel, the sawing would be allowed; but if it was necessary to cut it down with a 'booth' chisel, the sawing would be allowed; but if it was necessary to rut it down with a 'point,' he would be invariably used if it were necessary to make a deep cut on the stone; but as there were no heavy cuts, for the stone was sawn to a size half an inch larger than the actual net dimensions, there was no particular occasion to use the 'point.' Besides, experience has demonstrated that the use of the 'tooth' is the slowest possible means of reducing the surface of a stone, and hence it was to Mueller's interest to make use of it, for the reason that he received a douceur of 15 per cent on the cost of the stone cutting. The testimony so far collated unquestionably domonstrates that nineteen out of every twenty stones after having been saved were reduced to size by the use of the 'tooth' is

that not to exceed one stone in 100 was not so treated.
Yesterday was pay-day for the men employed around the building. The Superintendent of the mechanical department—Walbridge by name, it is understood—presented his voucher at the rate of \$4 per day. He bosses an army of one workman. To-morrow evening Assistant District-Attorney Thomson, who has been conducting the Commission, hopes to mail to Secretary Sherman a complete synopsis of all the testimony adduced, and the logical conclusions thereto. This document will not in any event be furnished to the public until after its reception by the Secretary of the Treasury. However, it is more than likely that the next ten days will see a new Supervising Architect in Washington, and a successor to the present local Superintendent.

MAY-DAY.

THE MODERN CELEBRATION it was in the olden time. The May-pole, with its wreaths and flowers, has given place to the huge, covered van. and the merry youths and maidens, nstead of dancing around a comparatively useless iece of timber, turn their antics to some account by waltzing stoves and household furniture into the front yard or upon the sidewalk. It is such slight indications as these which have given to this sight indications as these which have given to this century the name of the Utilitarian Age. Abut the 1st of May of each year it becomes decidedly an Utensilanian Age, and also the age of profanity among the more affixed of the male sex.

The famous dramatist who wrote of "moving accidents by flood and field" must have had in his The famous dramatist who wrote of 'moving accidents by flood and field' must have had in his mind some such an occasion as yesterday, for no one can doubt but that there were plenty of moving accidents, and that there was an accompaniment of flood was evident to every person in this city who was compelled to go out in the rain. Beginning shortly before noon, the rain continued with little intermission to fail steadily all the afternoon and evening. This arrangement was the most vexations that could have been devised by even a more milicious person than Prof. Tice, or a more imprecated person than Old Probs. If it had rained early in the day little damage would have been done, for the would-be movers would have been done, for the would-be movers would have looked cantiously out of the window before breakfast and would have wisely shaken their experienced heads, and would then and there enunciated the fast. "We will wait until to-morrow, my dear, for it is too wet to move to-day; so turn over and go to sleep."

Unhappy man! Poor, flesh of his flesh! Duped by the apparent kindliness of the elements in the morning (although, to be sure, there were clouds in the sky), they cheerfully began the task of tearing up carpets and assisting in the demolition of their once happy home. Just about the time when the greatest part of the furniture—and the best furniture at that—was lying helter-skelter in the open fair, there came a shower of rain. It was a moment of intense mental sux-lety, of acony, almost of supplication. Was it going to be only a snower of brief duration, or would the flood-gates remain lopen all the rest of the day? On the answer to that question depended the hopes and fears, the sweat and tears, the salvation of the new carpet, and the life of the lace

would the mood-gates remain open all the rest of the day? On the answer to that question depended the hopes and fears, the sweat and tears, the salvation of the new carpet, and the life of the lace cartains, likewise of the ottomans, the tolict-cases, the dining-tables, the bureaus, the lambrequins, and all the bric-a-brac that go to lessen the evils of this existence.

It rained. There was no help for it. Sadly the housewife gazed upon the wreck and ruln of her hopes, and madly the husband tore around and imparted an azure tinge to the atmosphere by reason of his emphatic remarks. O'Fcourse, the rain was a dampener to the festivities of the occasion, but there were many courageous people who went on with their moving, themselves being, as it were, quite unmoved. They were tired, though, when they got through, and the sun sot upon many a man, it is to be feared, who was not reconciled to his Maker, or who, at least, realized the condition so beautifully described by a latter-day poet as

A polyp stranded on the shores of Time. Value longing for the illimitable deeps.

THE SOCIALISTS. NLINGS.
One of the three Socialist Clubs of the Sixth Ward met at the corner of Canalport avenue and Union street last evening. President Olock occupied the chair, and Mr. Botonap acted as Secretary. There were about thirty present. Reports were received from various Committees, but they

contained nothing of significance, except that the movement is spreading.

Among the lookers-on was Karl Klings, the Among the lookers-on was Karl Klings, the Communist, who was bounced by the Socialists on account of being too ambitious. He is an out-and-out follower of the red flag, and had to leave Germany on account of his treasonable utterances. If he could have had his way he would kave led the Socialists into a revolution and turned things upside down. As he has been keeping very quiet lately, and hadn't been interviewed, a TRIBUNE reporter embraced the opportunity to get his views on the future, and called him to one side. He can't talk English very well, though be understands all that is said to him.

that is said to him.
"Well, Klings," said the reporter, "are the communists going to make more trouble this support?" ummer?"
"It is all humbug."
"There will be no riot?"

communists going to make more trouble this summer?"

"It is all humbug."

"There will be no riot?"

The answer was a shrug, and an inclination of the head as if to say, "You pay'your money and take your choice." All he said was, "The workingman is hungry."

"But will they make a fuss?"

"I think the trouble will begin in California."

"And spread East?"

Another shrug, but no words.

"Why in California?"

"That is a good State for a revolution."

"Why?"

"Land monopolists—mine monopolies. Pennsylvania is a good State, and Massachusetts."

"Yes, and workingman is hungry."

"Yes, and workingman is hungry."

"No good."

"How is that?"

"Too many middle diasses."

"When will the revolution begin?"

Another shrug, and an elevation of the hands, indicating, perhaps. that he didn't know, or, if he did, that he wouldn't tell.

From the beginning he wasn't inclined to talk, and it was only by putting the questions in rapid succession that the reporter got what is given above. He edged away two or three times, and finally left abruptly, and went to his former position, and paid attention to what was being said by a man who was adressing the Club.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE "ARBEITER ZEITONG"

has the following paragraph:
Yesterday a Status Zeitung says: "Supt. Hickey has telegraphed to New York that the reports which originated with him regarding the preparations of the Communists were exaggerated." A few lines further down comes: "Col. Sherer is making great exertions to collect the neans tor the complement survives and murderers rule, honest men without arms are not survey in the same paper is the following: "The First Regiment exercised Saturday evening in the Exportion Building, it was 425 men strong, and showed good prodelency in the maneuvre." Are these preparations for the benefit of the prominent tax finters, labor awindlers, and crooked politicisms? Certainly not, or otherwise the capitalist papers would have for our from. Therefore a murderous onsolough ton the prodelaria, and a bestial, general state of the promi

TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE. PLEECING THE VERMONTERS.

There was arrested yesterday morning a man who has been for some time past cunningly dragwho has been for some time past cunningly drag-ging out an existence at the expense of his wits and the gulibility and credulity of his fellow-men. He has boldly assailed some of the best-known and most-knowing people in the city, and has, to use a street phrase, "got away" with them in a manner as galling to their after-thoughts as it was indicative of and complimentary to his native

shrewdness. Unfortunately his name could not be learned, as he constantly refused to tell who and what he was, and assumed the most impenetrable manner when arrested and examined. Not long ago, to begin the tale, this man made a call upon a lawyer in Bryan Block, Mr. W. T. Noyes ("Jack" at the club and among his friends), and introduced himself by presenting a card whereon was written "W. H. Noyes" and the name of a town in Vermont. Upon the back of the card was the name of another Vermont town. He said that his name was Noyes, and that he had secretained that there was a bond of distant relationship existing between himself and the person whom he addressed. He said that he had been born and bred among the hills of the old Green Mountain State; that he had frequently heard his father speak of the father and ancestors of the man before nim; that the families of the Noyes had intermarried, etc., etc. (Lawyer Noyes is a Vermonter.) He talked of this town and that; of objects and incidents of interest; of times and places; people and thines, and quite interested his listener. At last, when Mr. Noyes had been disarmed of suspicion he asked a loan of 32.40 to get back his overcoat from the conductor of the train upon which he had entered the city. His coat, he said, was in bondage for railroad fare. The short of it was that Mr. Noyes gave him the money and he departed. He next appeared before GEN. ANSON STAGER, and a card bearing an inscribtion "W. H. Stager" was presented to the telegraph magnate. Mr. Stager, the General, is quite unwilling to acknowledge that his "friend" got any money out of him; and, as there is at this time no pressing need for mentioning his large-hearted generosity, etc., etc., "It might be as well to pass that part of the story without further remark. One of the pleasant events of the call was an introduction to the General's happiness at the discovery of "an old and intimate friend of the family."

The next field to which the audacious son of Vermont turned his attention was the "Barnum" Hel

This mispronunciation rather destroyed the General's happiness at the discovery of "an old and intimate friend of the family."

The next felct owhich the audacious son of Vermont varned his attention was the "Barnum" field. His point of attack was Lawyer William H. Barnum. What success he mut the reporter does not know. Mr. Noyes-Stager-Barnum then appealed to the family of THE LATE DR. C. V. DYER.

He called upon a daughter of the deceased, and talked of the Dyers, the Olins, and Ciarculon, Vt. till there existed not a doubt that he was verily the "G. Volney Dyer" whom his card represented him to be. So shilfully did he imbose upon the lady that he induced her to give him a photograph of the deceased Doctor. Then he called upon Maj. Huntington and his family, and made himself so agreeable, and appeared so familiar with the places and people mentioned, that ne was received as it were with outstretched arms to a hospitable board. He retained the name of Dyer. "George Volney Dyer,"—and so firmly established his right to that appeliation by producing the photograph of the late lamented Doctor that for more than two hours he was charmingly entertained by Maj. Huntington's married daughter, whose name need not appear as the entertainer of the snave and requiemantly tramp. During his visit Mr. Noyes-Stager-Barnum-Dyer did not neglect to inform his host, the Major, of his unfortunate castings-about in the world. He had been in Colorado for about inheteen months, and had made some money, of which he had been robbed in Kansas City. He had just enough left after being robbed to get to Iowa, where he missed seeing a cousin whom he expected to meet, and thence he drifted to Chicago. What he most desired was \$7.50 to ret to Clevelland where he had friends. The Major hesitated about giving it, saying that he would see about it. Soon after the caller had said "Good-aight" the; Major's son-in-law returned home—the Major's house-and heard shout the unusual visitor. Now the son-in-law, Mr. Wilson, is in the same law-office with

THE SOUTH TOWN

BOARD MEETING. A meeting of the South Town Board was held yesterday afternoon at 88 Washington street. Justice Meech was Chairman, and there were present Wallace, Foote, Summerfield, Pollak. Haines, Assessor Rice, and the Cferk of the Board. There was a very large and greedy-looking crowd of people hanging around the door, but they were not admitted. The Board would admit pone but themselves and newspaper men. The only business before the meeting was the selection of Deputy Assessors, and Mr. Rice submitted a list of persons he had chosen as fit and proper. The Board indorsed Mr. Rice's men. after a considerable deal of wrantling. The names of the Deputies are as follows: W. D. Lathrop, Chief Clerk; T. B. King, T. F. Craig, R. A. Rice, W. M. Abbey, J. H. Stevens, Charles S. Schoreck, George W. Todd, E. C. Cleaver, Jacob Richman, B. Weiss, J. E. Cassidy, William B. Steele, H. B. Adams, James F. Alcott, John O'Neil, F. C. Stevens, Micnael Tracy, B. Frank Clark, Simon Asch, William W. Saltenstall, Victor H. Burton, Richard H. Barnard, Clarence Pomeroy, James G. Cozzens, William W. Barr, Christopher Alex, W. H. Naber, E. C. Pettijohn, A. C. Gleason, J. G. Drew, James McEncely, Edwin R. Stevins, Cornelius Tracy, W. H. Jenkins, Morris Healy, Ed. M. Barnard, Charles H. Jackson, O. McMahon, A. P. Sharp, Byron Boyden, W. O. Osgood, W. P. Carroll, Capt. John Farrell.

It was determined by the meeting to allow these Deputies \$4 per day, counting only days of actual service in the assessment business.

Mr. Rice, the Assessor of the South Town, was asked by a reporter at the close of the session what he thought of the card published by the Citizens' Association. Mr. Rice said he thought the Citizens' Association a most excellent and useful institution. It was certainly composed of some of the most intelligent and public-spirited men of Chicago. Whatever views they advanced were always worth attending to. The Secretary was a highly amiable and industrious man, and was singularly successful as a publisher. In regard to the latest publication of in the darkwards to the beginning. "But every man," said Mr. Rice, "has his own peculi tice Meech was Chairman, and there were present

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Saturday will be sentence day in the Criminal

The quasi-criminal calendar will be called in the Criminal Court Monday. Where both parties are present the call will be tried, otherwise the call or appeal (as the case may be) will be dismissed. The effort to displace Dr. Powell from his posi-tion on the Medical Board has been renewed. The Commissioners have queer stories on their tongues about him, and some of them want him to step down and out to make room for some one else. A few Commissioners wined and dined at the Bridewell yesterday. Just what they went there for is not known, neless it was to accept the invitation. The county owes the institution about \$36,000, and the city needs the money and the county cannot pay it, notwithstanding Fitzgerald is the county's financier. The West Chicago Park case came up in the

The West Chicago Fark case came up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning very unexpectedly. The attorneys for the relator, John Tyrrell, asked that the order dismissing the pettion in the case oe set aside, and that a new hearing be granted. The Court promptly overruled the motion, which, it is thought, was made for the purpose of gaining a point in the further hearing in the Supreme Court.

hearing in the Supreme Court.

Several Commissioners and a few invited guests left last evening for an extended junket through Indiana, Kentucky, and other States, to look after the color of Bedford stone. The county is to foot the bill. All of their arrangements were made with the greatest secrecy, and soont all that is known is that they are going to so educate themselves that they can come back and swear liberally, and thus assist the County-Attorney, in the stone injunction suit against the city. They will be absent until Saturday evening.

Yesterday morning Jailer Currier, in going his rounds in the jail, found a brass key, which was being shaped to fit the jail-door connecting the corridor with the Criminal Court room. With a little more filing it would have served the purpose for which it was intended, and its discovery has very probably frastrated a jail delivery. The Sheriff is of the opinion that the key was taken

against him in the fall campaign.

Commissionar Ayars is presaring himself for the contest now drawing near over the matter of voting Walker \$28,000 in the shape of "textras." He proposes, if the matter comes up Monday, to present the facts in the case, and make allusion to the fact of Walker's issuing the \$40,000 in notes to secure the contract originally, and to embrace the history of the whole deal, and take radical position against the "Ring," paying themselves those notes by voting Walker "extras." Conly, who is championing the "extra" scheme, says Fitzgerald defeated the voting away of the money Monday, but since then he has fixed things and can now get along without his vote. He claims eight votes sure, counting on Meyer and Tabor, and possibly nine votes.

CONTESTED BLECTION.

In the County Court yesterday Rudolph Biester

sibly nine votes.

CONTESTED BLECTION.

In the County Court yesterday Rudelph Biester filed a bill giving notice that he should contest the election of Edward Byrne as Town Clerk of the Town of Lake. The bill recites that the election was held and that the contestant believes he received a majority of the votes cast, and charges that fraudulent callots were put into the bands of his friends, who were thus made to vote for Byrne while they intended to vote for him; that the judges and clerks of election in some precincts were not sworn as required by law, etc.; that persons other than citizens of the United States, of the State, county, and town, voted for Byrne were counted for him; that ballots were cast for Byrne for some other office than Town Clerk, and counted for him as candidate for Town Clerk; that ex-convicts, not entitled to vote, voted for Byrne; and that the number of fraudulent votes in various ways cast for Byrne was largely in excess of his pretended majority over the deponent. A summons was issued in answer to the oill, returnable the first day of the

ber of fraudulent votes in various ways cast for Byrne was largely in excess of his pretended majority over the deponent. A summons was issued in answer to the bill, returnable the first day of the May term of the Court, calling on Byrne to answer and show cause why the deponent should not enter upon the discharge of the daties of the office.

THE INSANE ASYLUM ROW.

Dr. Spray, of the Insane Asylum, vesterday expressed himself as well pleased with the recommendations of the Advisory Board the day before, and thinks that the adoption of its suggestions will result in great good. The Committee on Public Charities was to have met to consider the suggestions in the afternoon, but did not, owing to the interest some of the members are taking in Lemont stone. From what could be learned from several members, however, it is evident that the saw behind the whole movement a desire on the part of Rush Medical College to get the same hold on the Asylum that it had on the Hospital, and he predicted that, when the Advisory Board—two from Rush and two from the Chicago Medical College—came to nametine fifth member, there would be such a quiet war as has not been often seen. He said both colleges would, want to name the fifth man, and had an idea that, inasmuch as Rush had the backing of the Commissioners, it would win the day, and secure one of its graduates,—possibly Dr. Cunningham. This would lead to the removal of Spray, whether competent or not, and, after all, this is what its sought by the Irish members of the Board, who are offended because Spray dared to remove some worthless employes of the institution of their nationality.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$500. Several person could be received. The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$688.37; water office, \$2,214.74; Comptroller, \$2, 815. 14; total, \$5, 718. 25.

The police authorities have no additional news to impart about the Communists, but are under stood to have an eye on their movements. "Do you think the Court will decide in favor of

the scrip?" is the question of questions just now. It will be answered, perhaps, in a week. yesterday, they having made arrangements to dis-pose of it. About \$8,000 has thus far been put afloat. Several policemen and firemen took the scrip

Ald. Cullerton says that Daly, Lawler, and Ryan got up the defeated list of committees, and he wants it understood that no one need come to his funeral. Supt. Barrett states that an engineer on a North Supt. Barrett states that an engineer on a North-western train told him that he was lighted up last night, when nineteen miles from the city. He didn't know what to make of it. The Professor told nim about the electric light on the Water-Works tower, and he was astonished.

The rookery is dropping to pieces. A large lot of the plastering in the Health Officer's room fell yesterday. By the time the new City-Hall is ready for occupancy, the present quarters will be in ruins. The mishap referred to was attributed by some to the fact that everybody was on the second floor watching the scrip case.

CRIMIMAL.

Yesterday noon Thomas Moran and Peter Decry had a dispute over 25 cents in the West Twelfth street district, during which the former struck the latter on the back of the head with a shovel, inflicting a wound about two inches in length, which, however, is not considered dangerous. Moran was arrested by Officer Laughlin, and was confined at the West Twelfth Street Station.

Daniel Hickey and Frank Roth were before Justice Hammill, on a change of venue from Jus-tise Kaufmann, charged with the larceny of liquors from A. L. Lutgart, of No. 725 Ciybourn avenue. They were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$400. Hickey was subsequently held in additional bonds of \$500 for the burglary of Charles Hoff-man's place and the theft of canary-birds, pigeons, and \$6 in cash.

and \$6 in cash.

Mr. E. H. F. Macdonald yesterday caused the arrest of a lawyer camed George C. Buell, for collecting \$200 and refusing to pay it over. The case was settled outside of court. Buell went subsequently to Justice Meech's Court, whence the warrant had issued, and asked to see the complaint.

lecting \$200 and rerusing to pay it over. The case was settled outside of court. Buell went subsequently to Justice Meech's Court, whence the warrant had issued, and asked to see the complaint. It was shown him and ac took a pen and changed the name George C. Buell to "George E. Bull." to the chid that he might not appear, in case the affair should find its way into print. He was detected in the act.

There was a larceny complaint on the North Side yesterday based upon a curious state of affairs. A man in paying for a 40-cent "round of drinks" in a saloon gave the barkeeper, a woman, a \$5 bill. She quietly put it in the drawer, and when he who had treated asked for change she smillight remarked: "That squares us on what you owed me in New York State fifteen years ago." The man got out a warrant, and the woman returned the money before being arrested on account of the statute of limitations.

BORROWING BYRON.

The young woman of whom a captivating photograph hangs in front of the New Chicago Theatra made her appearance in Justice Haines' Court a few days ago. It is not necessary here to remark that her costume was not the same as that she wore when the above-referred-to photograph was taken. The object of her call was a warrant for a man named Byron, who has of late been giving dramatic readings and recitations at Standard Hall. She accused him of obtaining money under false pretenses. A Constable is now looking "for my Lord" Byron. From what could be learned of the affair, it appears that the aforesaid exponent of the literary originalities of other men, has been in hard inch, or "hard lines," as the saying sometimes is. Those who gathered to hear his efforts were not numerous enough. "The small and rifling sum of two-oits, quarter-of-a-dollar, tyenty-five certs, two-dimes-and-a-half," did not his generous coffers fill. In short, he made no money. To live was with him a necessity. He could not steal, to beg he was ashamed, he could borrow. He sought and found Miss Hattie Forrest, of Madame Kentz's Female Minstr

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The new Board of Village Trustoes met Tucsday evening at the office of the Board, all the members The bond of the new Clerk, Mr. McGarry, in the

A. J. Grover, E. W. Larned, H. D. Hedden, and John Lyman. was approved.

The bond of the Village Treasurer was fixed at \$40,000, and that of the President of the Board, Dr. Davis, which was fixed at \$3,000, was approved. pioved.

The following village officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Attorney—George O. Ide.

Street Commissioner—Peter Svetland.

Street Commissioner—Feter Sveiland.
Treasurer—T. C. Hong.
Fire Marshal—W. R. Balley.
Lamp-Lighter—George W. Reynolds.
Patteemen—William and John Carney.
Seater of Weights and Measures—E. S. Powers.
Collector—S. E. Bradley.
The appointment of an Engineer and Poundmaster was postponed.
The salary of the Village-Clerk was fixed at \$500,
—\$100 less than last year; that of Street Commissioner at \$300; tapper. \$250; lamp-lighter, \$540;
Attorney, \$200; Treasurer, \$100; policemen, \$65
and \$60 per month.

A FIFTY-CENT CARPET, with a carpet-lining under it, will outwear a \$1 carpet without it. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all

PETTED PAUPERS.

Exorbitant Cost of Articles Fur nished the Deaf and Dumb,

And Which the County of Cook Is Asked to Pay For.

Some Model Bills Presented by the Superintendent of the Institution.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE appeared an item stating that Philip G. Gillett, Superintendent of the Hinous Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, in this State, had sent in a number of bills to the Board of County Commissioners for clothing charged against patients and pupils sent to that institute from this county, and that many of these bills were exorbitant in th extreme. A detailed investigation of the same yesterday disclosed the fact that the majority of he charges were not only exorbitant, but out-

rageous.

There are in all thirty-nine or forty of the bills, and they represent on an average \$50 each for clothing during a period of from five to eleven months. In these bills for clothing also appear charges for traveling expenses, repairing, pulling, and doctor-ing teeth, etc. The County Cierk submitted to the Committee on Charities, to whom the bills were referred, a list of the paupers sent down to the Jacksonville Institute from Cook County, for whom the county is expected to be responsible.

The list comprises the names of thirty-four persons, and the County Clerk supplements this with the statement that three other persons also went from this county to the insti-ture, but that they were not paupers, but able to pay their way. Yet the bills come in for these three persons the same as the rest. Besides these, the State official, in his desire to beat Cook County, has forwarded three names—hard Polish names—with the rest, of whom the County Clerk knows nothing. These names are Stefan Piantouski, Matthew Zumlinski, and Louis Weeding, with the sums of \$59.32, \$52.24, and \$70.69 with the sums of \$59.32, \$52.24, and \$70.69 charged up against each respectively. forming a total of \$182.25, purporting to have been expended inside of one year for parties, of whom Cook County knows nothing, and probably never sent there. Whether Mr. Gillett charged Cook County with the clothing for these three persons by mistake, instead of some other county, is not known. John and Mary Lee and Thomas Harfford, according to the statement of County-Clerk Klokke, were not sent to the institute as paupers, yet they have been charged by Superintendent Gillett with \$56.88 worth of clothing, which he seems to expect Cook County to pay for.

It is amusing, too, to see the cheek which Mr. Gillett displays in making

SOME OF HIS ENTRIES.

For instance, a pauper mute is charged with a

Gillett displays in making

SOME OF HIS ENTRIES.

For instance, a pauper mute is charged with a pair of boots at \$2.50. In these hard times a respectable business man would deem himself extravagant if he paid so much for a pair of coverings for his feet.

The Morgan County financier also seems to have shown some partiality among his patients in the way of boots and clothing. One will be charged with two suits of clothing at \$12.60 each, while another evidently had to be content with two \$8 suits or \$10 suits; still others were allowed three suits in the same length of time. Again, some patients or pupils rejoiced in the possession of boots which cost \$9.50, while others mourned over a pair of \$4 shoes; still, all seemed to have enough of these articles, and, according to the bills. they were kept in excellent repair. Of hosiery, the paupers appear not to have been in great need, and a marked extravagance in paper collars could but be noticed. In gloves, handkerchiefs, mittens, cravats, and other articles of this kind which go to make up a well-ordered gentleman's wardrobe, there was no dearth—in short, the inmates seem to have dreaved

ordered gentleman's wardrobe, there was no dearth, —in short, the inmates seem to have dressed sumptuously every day.

THE GIRL PUPILS

do not appear from the billis to have been a source of so much expense, from some cause or other. Their bills are apparently within the bounds of reason. It is too bad that Mr. Gillett did not remain in Chicago long enough to give an explanation to the reporter of the eccentricities of the voluminous package of bills which he presented to Committee on Charities, some samples of which follow. One bill sets forth, under the affidavit of the Superintendent, that one Edward Levi, a pupil of the institute, nad his shoes repaired April 9, 1877, at an expense to Cook County of \$1, and May 15, about one month later, he obtained a new pair of shoes, price \$6.50 ci also, on this date he received two hair-cuts, which cost Cook County the sum of 20 cents. Exactly how this remarkable circumstance came about cannot be related. He must have an anprecedented fertility in his scalp, for two crops of hair, as the most fastidious of the young men of Chicago know, cannot be raised in one day. June 2

THIS REMARKABLE YOUNG MAN *

desired to dress up, it seems, and for this purpose he obtained two pairs of new socks, price 25 cents. This brough this entire bill for shoes, hair-cutting, and socks, for about one month, to \$7.05, which superintendent Gillett cheerfully made out and presented to Cook County for payment. Dec. 23, 1876, Mr. Levi received a suit of clothes, for

Superintendent Gillett cheerfully made out and presented to Cook County for payment. Dec. 23, 1876, Mr. Levi received a suit of clothes, for which the County of Cook was charged \$12,45. Jan. 6, 1877, he obtained underwear at 50 cents—cheap; Jan. 13, underwear, \$1.50; Jan. 20, he had his shoes repaired, at a cost this time of \$1.30; Feb. 24, he received "socks,"—number of pair not stated,—valued on the bill at 90 cents. These are the items which were charged to Cook County in favor of Edward Levi from Dec. 23, 1876, to June 2, 1877, amounting in all to \$24.60, or considerably more than it would cost to keep a pauper of this county in either of our institutions for a whole year.

ear.
A bill of \$44.47 is sent in for goods said to have

been received by JOHN SHORR, from Oct. 5, 1876, to Sept. 25, 1875, which shows public a full copy as an illust lows:

Oct. 25, to repairing boots.

Oct. 27, to collars.

Nov. 29, to repairing boots.

Dec. 9, to gloves.

Dec. 9, to overalls.

Dec. 20, to repairing boots.

Dec. 21, to repairing shoes.

Jan. 1, to new boots.

Jan. 6, to collars.

Jan. 13, to underwear.

April 4, to repairing boots.

April 4, to pair pants.

June 3, to repairing boots.

June 3, to sult.

June 12, to traveling expenses.

Sept. 18, to traveling expenses.

Sept. 18, to traveling expenses.

from Oct. 4, 1876, to Sept. 18, 1877!

from Oct. 4, 1876, to Sept. 19
Oct. 4, collars.
Oct. 13, new shoes.
Oct. 21, sult.
Oct. 21, repairing panis.
Nov. 20, repairing shoes.
Dec. 9, mittens
Dec. 9, collars.
Dec. 20, collars.
Jan. 6, socks.
Jan. 6, haudkerchiefs.
Jan. 9, new shoes.
Feb. 17, collars.
March 4, suspenders.
March 4, repairing shoes.
March 24, sult.
Maych 24, repairing shoes.

teeth.

A reporter last evening called upon one of the largest boot and shoe dealers in Chicago and inquired what he could get a fair article of brots and shoes for by the case, assorted sizes. He stated that he wanted a respectable calf boot and shoe for

It would seem, too, that when so good an a f clothing was obtained, as indicated in the t would hardly be necessary to furnish see

that he represents to have paid; but severiales, the Committee will probably have an investigation of the matter before cashing the bills, in order is see if articles which would have answered the nu-pose equally well could not have been proceed for naif the money.

CAMPBELL-O'NEILL-Ou Wednesday evening May, by the feev. A. R. Kittridge, Mr. William E. Campbell and Miss Mattle O'Neill, both of this city.

DEATHS. KEMP-At Chicago, 248 Lake avenue, on the latinst., Eliza Ann, wife of George W. Kemp, of case Inst., Eliza Ann. wife of George W. Kenn, of a sumption.

If Dover. England, papers please copy.

TEGOMPSON—in New London, Conn., April 32 Mary Thompson, aged 94 years, mother of Mn. Ward Ellis, of this city.

MORGAN—Vesterday morning, at the residence of the first state, the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, 25 Tompsin area. Mrs. Susan H. Morgan, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Susan H. Morgan, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Morgan, of Antioch. Syris, and returned to the during her fourteen years of missionary life, harding the first state of the first s

days.

Funeral Thursday, May 2. at 2 o'clock, from 414 Tes.

Washington street. ROLER-Wednesday, May 1, 1878, of inflammation of the brain, Eddie, aged 10, son of Dr. E. O. F. and Mrs. Etta J. Roler. eral at 2 p. m. Friday, at the residence 1001 hd.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Friday, at the residence 10st had an avenue, by carriages to Oakwood.

CASSIN—May I, 1878, Mrs. Sarah Cassin, befored win of Dennia Cassin, in the 45th year of her are.
Funeral Friday, May 3, by cars to Calvary Cemetry.
Friends are respectfully invited.

13 "Carlisle, Penn., and Albany and Beaver Dan. Wis., papers please copy.

BAXTER—On the 1st of May, James Baxter.

The funeral will take place on the 3d at his late residence, 150 Newberry avenue.

COLBERT—May 1, 1878, J. P. Colbert, of the 2m Ottaway & Colbert, aged 41 years.

Remains will be taxen from his late residence, 3st Marshfield avenue, may 3, at 10 a.m., to 8t. Jaran's Church, and from thence to Calvary, by cars.

LEF Oawgo and New York papers please copy.

MoELLIGOTT—On the 30th air, Lacy, the city daughter of William and C. F. MicElligott, at thir residence, 575 Twenty-sixth street.

Funeral on the 2d finst. by carriages to Calvary,

Wilkins—Frankie G., only son of Jennie E. ast w.

W. Wilkins, aged 23 months, of crebro spinal maingitis, May 1, a: 11 p. m.

Funeral at revidence, 87 Thirty-first-st. Friday, at 2 p. m.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. Tourists, emigrants, and mariners and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medical safe against unhealthful indisence, upon which can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effect vitiated atmosphere, maccustomed or assessmed diet, bad water, or other conditions and able to health. On long vovages, or journey latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is espectused to the supplied of the febrile compland disorders of the stomach, liver, and bow which are apt to attack natives of the temperature. and disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowls, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zones sojourning or traveling in such regions as it is an excellent protection against the influers of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperater, exposure to damp, or exreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent feven, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicate them, a fact which has been notorious for year past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. city in mass-meeting Farwell Hall.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE COMMIT-tee of Arrangements for the Manufacturer is-ception will meet to-day at the Palmer House at har-past 11 a. m. sharp. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

On Thursday, May 2, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY.

30 crates White Ware in open lets, 10 casks White Ware in package. fo casks Yellow Ware. 2 casks Decorated Ware.

REGULAR TRADE SALE CARPETS & OIL-CLOTES Thursday, May 2, 10 A. M.,

An invoice of goods alightly damaged by water. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneen REGULAR SALE OF FURNITURE.

SATURDAY, May 6, at 9:30 a. m. Parler and Chamber Furniture in great variety. Goods sold at Private Sale during the week.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. REGULARSALE

Friday, May 3, at 9:30 a. m. IMMENSE LAY-OUT. NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE! Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, A Full Line Carpets, General Household Goods.

Also, 100 Packages Glassware. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Adet By HODGES, MORRISON & CO. AT THE MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE.

55 ASHLAND-AV., This (Thursday) Morning, May 2, at 10 o'clk.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

NEW AND USED FURNITURE, CARPER, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves. Crockery. &c. SATURDAY MORNING, May 4, at 0.30 o'clock, at our salestrooms, 175 Randolph-st., between Firth-st. ALSti An assortment of fine Jeweiry, Watches, &c., bridge collateral security, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ascilosers.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO. THURSDAY, MAY 2,

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES. CHAS. E. RADDLE & CO. SHERIFF'S SALE

D. D. Spencer.

On Friday, May 3, at 10 c'clock, I will sell at Auction the entire furnture of the late residence of D. D. Spencer, s. w. cor. Prairie-st. and Thirty-ninth-st. CHAS. KREK, SMIL MEAD.

MEAD The great tonic same and Drink. Exhibitation of the Greating Colly feet and the Coll

VOLUME XX CLOAKS AND

Field, L

Make special anno Now offerin

Handsomely-trim at \$4.50, \$5.50, and \$10.00. A

At \$4.50 --- Spec Choice Var

> \$6.00 and u We are now ena this class of G lower prices than INSPECTION

WABASI Between Madison &

UNDERWEA

Purchase direct of SEVERAL H following goods as Balbriggan Shirts and Dr Silk Shirts and Drawers. Pure Silk Shirts and Draw Gauze Shirts and Drawer Gossamer Shirts and Dra Lisle Shirts and Drawers. Merino Shirts and Drawer Jean Shirts and Drawers. Linen Shirts and Drawer Angola Shirts and Drawe French Dressed Cotton S Cartwright & Warner's S

Of all makes. Also of fancy styles not fo Being the largest goods cost less than them for. Selling lowest. 67-69 Washington-st. 69-71 Fourth-st.

408 North Four The Leading Sporting Good A. G. Spaldin Archery

The most complete stock if the city. Rods from 10c its \$15.00 each Reels, Looks, Lines, Files, Bairs, Tollins Spoons, Floats, Sinkers, Land-ing Nots, &c. BASE BALL Theatrical, Gymnasium, and G Base Ball, Boating, and Gymn Casty, Send for "Journal" contai prices of the above goods.

118 RANDO \$5,000 to 12 PER CENT

SECURITY UN MEAD LOAN AND REAL P Major Block, Rock

U.S. Governmen orders bought. Foreign En LAZARUS GRATES AND

GRATES CARPET CA nicago Steam Ca 943 Wal